The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,687 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES.....	4101	800	W. A. Seating	21st May.
			DOE-DAY.	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. [illegible]	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. [illegible]	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. [illegible] Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3002	760	A. Symmons	15th "
M CATHAY	3063	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	To sail. 1886.
ROHILLA.....	3500	700	W. Berratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray.....	11th June.
PESHAWUR ...	3900	600	L. H. Moulle	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800 ....1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO..	5, 00	800 ....25th June	10th Aug.
SING APORE	5,000	800 ....10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600 ....1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800 ....20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, incl ding Railway Journey v/a Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
SEPHTUTE ..	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich.	2,800	500	16th "
BITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa.....	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin....	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates includes Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

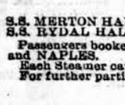
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis.....	3,500 550.....	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.



HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons. H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL.....	Barnes.....	4,100 450	22nd May.
S.S. HYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700 400	1st June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

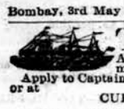
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE will sail for Liverpool about the 28th instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1886.



THE s.s. CASCAPADIA, will leave on or about the 26th to ANTWERP. She has an excellent accommodation for few first-class passengers.

Apply to Captain W. A. FRASER in the Prince's Dock, or at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Sons,
Dubash, 16, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

DR. EASTON'S

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates ; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY EXPRESSLY FOR N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the ABSENCE in EUROPE of the undersigned, Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, Assistant Engineer, will act as ENGINEER and GENERAL MANAGER.

LOUIS PENNY.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs Harvey & Co. and Messrs. Bruel & Co. Rent, Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th to inst., THURSDAY, the 3rd June next, both days inclusive.

F. HOOPER,
for Self & Co., Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to

THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll trains, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed.....	15 No
Boilers..	15
Lathes	40
Steam-hammers.....	5
Planing Machines.....	8
Slotting	7
Shaping	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shears iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches.....	2
Coining Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

SUTTON'S

NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD WINES.

PHILLIPS' PALE DINNER SHERRY	**	...per doz.	Rs. 20 8
PHILLIPS' VINO DE PASTO	****	"	24 0
PHILLIPS' MANZANILLA	*****	"	27 0
PHILLIPS' AMONTILLADO	********	"	30 0

THESE WINES bearing well known designations, and which have been used to denote the class of Wine we give quotations for, must not be confounded with other wines having similar names, as we confidently assert them to be superior to any in the market ; they have been selected for us by a renowned London Wine Merchant, and, without further manipulation, bottled with the greatest care by most experienced men under our friend's special supervision.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

WE IMPORT FROM FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our GOODS are well fashioned, excellent qualities, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear, will give satisfaction in every respect.

POLO OR FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPER STOUT WORSTED, In Navy and Club Colors	6	8
CAPS TO MATCH Do. .....each.	1	8
SUPER STOUT MERINO, In Blue & White, Scarlet & White... "	8	

BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half sleeves, Medium Weight, very generally worn .....6 for	21	0
EXTRA SUPER Do. Do. Half sleeves, very light..... "	27	0
EXTRA SUPER INDIA GAUZE Half sleeves, the genuine mixture of Merino and Silk ..... "	40	0
EXTRA SUPER SUMMER MERINO, Half sleeves, heavier than any of the above..... "	36	0
SUPER SILVER GREY MERINO, Long sleeves, suitable for cold weather wear ..... "	45	9
SUPER GREY SCOTCH LAMBS-WOOL, Long sleeves for those wintering Home ..... "	45	0

COTTON SOCKS.

SUPER BROWN COTTON, Balbriggan finish .....per doz.	10	8
SUPER BROWN COTTON, Balbriggan, with Double Heels and Feet... "	13	8
SUPER FANCY COTTON, In all the Novelties in stripes..... "	18	0
Olive, Gold, Bismarck, etc..... "	22	0
SUPER PLAIN COTTON, In Navy, Cardinal, Bismarck, Corinth, etc. ..... "	21	0
EXTRA SUPERFINE COTTON, Thread finished, Silk Mixed, in Stripes, etc. ..... "	30	0

THREAD SOCKS.

In the Novelties in stripes on Cardinal, Blue and other grounds.....per doz.	35	0

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS.

SUPER SHETLAND LAMBSWOOL per doz.	25	0
SUPER HANDKNIT FINGERING, In a variety of Heather shades.....per pair	4	0

GARDIGAN JACKETS.

	Rs.	a.
An excellent Garment for Wearing under Uniform, etc. when Warmth without bulk is required ; strongly recommended for Camping-out life and to Passengers proceeding Home at all seasons .....each	12	

TRUNK DRAWERS.

SUPER STOUT BROWN COTTON, Fitting close above the knee, a capital Drawer for Riding .....per pair	4	12

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.

SUPER GAUZE BROWN COTTON, Double Seated, the best made ..... "	8	0
SUPERFINE GAUZE MERINO, Double Seated, as above ..... "	7	8
SUPER SILVER GREY MERINO, For Cold Districts or the Homeward Bound ..... "	7	8
SUPER GREY SCOTCH LAMBS-WOOL, For the Home Winter ..... "	7	8

DRESS SOCKS.

SUPER BLACK SILK, With Black, Cardinal, Blue, etc, Clox ..... "	8	8
SUPER BLACK BALBRIGGAN, With Blue, Cardinal, Ivory, etc, Clox ..... "	3	8
SUPER BLACK BALBRIGGAN, Plain ..... "	3	0

MERINO SOCKS.

SUPER PLAIN MERINO, In Drab, Fawn, etc ..... per doz.	21	0
EXTRA SUPERFINE MERINO, In Drab and Fawn, Silk Clox..... "	30	0
DITTO DITTO In self Colors, Gendarme Claret, Brown, Pink and Olive ..... "	30	0
EXTRA SUPERFINE FANCY, Do. In the Novelties in Peacock, Grey, Gold and Sky Grounds ..... "	35	0
SUPER FANCY STRIPED MERINO ..... " 24 to	27	0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

SUPER HANDKNIT FINGERING, In the new Heather Shades.....per pair	6	8
SUPER RIBBED MERINO, In Grey, Brown, Bismarck ..... "	5	8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs.	45
German Silver, " "	"	35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC	****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC	*	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do.	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
9	0	...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5	0
9	8	...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5	0
10	0	...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6	0
12	0	...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7	0
12	8	...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7	0
13	0	...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7	0
15	0	...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8	0
16	0	...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9	0
17	0	...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9	0
20	0	...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23	0	...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12	0
26	0	...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28	0	...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site and prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servan's' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid ever ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 18TH MAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY 18TH, AND TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST.

MAJOR-GENERAL STANLEY.	Miss Dolly Inman.
PIRATE KING	Miss Dolly Childs.
FREDERICK (his Apprentice).	Miss Amy Childs.
SAMUEL (his Lieutenant) ..	Master C. Favarger.
SERGEANT OF POLICE ..	Master W. Driscoll.
CORPORAL	Master W. Stanley.
MABEL	Miss Flo. Childs.
ISABEL	Miss L. Schlehkal.
EMILY	Miss C. Stanley
KATE	Miss N. De Lorme.
RUTH (a piratical Maid-of-all-work)	Miss F. Stanley.

PIRATES, POLICEMEN, DAUGHTERS, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I. THE PIRATES' LAIR.
ACT II. THE HOME OF HIS ANCESTORS
(BY PURCHASE.)

GRAND PIRATICAL BALLETT
AND
ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU.
(RULE BRITANIA.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

FANS—The Management will lend (for use during the evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

THURSDAY, 20TH, & FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.
Grand Production of that Magnificent Burlesque and PANTOMIME, entitled,
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

NOTICE.
PORT OF BOMBAY.

A NATIVE BOAT LADEN with iron bars has SUNK in 6½ fathoms of water, 1½ miles S. S. E. of the middle ground Shoal. A GREEN BUOY has been placed CLOSE to the westward of the wreck.
MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I. M.
Port Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand for the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods intending purchasers are therefore requested to know that goods not bearing the label of the "Basel Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, 32, Meadow Street, Fort.
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency since July last, we have been APPOINTED the SOLE AGENTS in this place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Missioa" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth 54 in. by 54 in.				Rs. 3 4
Do.	do.	54	by 7½	.. 4 6
Do.	do.	6	by 8	.. 5 6
Do.	do.	6½	by 8	.. 6 0
Do.	do.	7	by 7	.. 5 8
Do.	do.	7	by 9	.. 7 0
Do.	do.	7½	by 7½	.. 6 4

Shikar Cloth from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 25 yards.
WARDEN & CO.,
Sole Agents.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

SIX FLYER THROSTLE FRAMES containing 268 spindles each, ⅝" roller, 2¼" lift, made by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Oldham; complete with driving pulleys and all accessories.

These frames cost originally 10 shillings per spindle, and are now only sold to make room for other machinery.

They are at present in full working order and may be seen at work, by appointment, and all further particulars obtained on application to the Agent.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

10th May 1886.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S.
EFFERVESCING SALINE,

A Household Remedy, perfectly harmless, that can be taken at any time by young and old and in all climates.

THIS pleasant and refreshing SALINE will be found exceedingly valuable in PURIFYING THE BLOOD and COOLING THE SYSTEM.

FOR CONSTIPATION, DISORDERED LIVER, BILIOUS HEADACHE and all BILIOUS DISORDERS it will be found very beneficial, acting as a mild aperient, and also on the liver and kidneys.

In all DYSPEPTIC AFFECTIONS it will act by removing acidity, dispelling wind, and thus preventing the disagreeable fulness experienced.

In FEBRILE COMPLAINTS it may be given with great advantage, allaying the fever and proving a MOST REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

As a COOLING BEVERAGE it is universally preferred to others of a similar nature, owing to its pleasant and sharp taste.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN.
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	Rs. a. 2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda .. .. .. ,, 1½ lb. ,,	1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and 1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season.

Raspberry syrup		Lemon syrup	
Strawberry ,,		Pineapple ,,	
Ginger ,,		Nectar ,,	
Vanilla ,,		Tonic ,,	

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Roses Lime Juice Cordial per bot. Re. 1.
Monserrat Lime Juice per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,
ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps;
(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke;
(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils;
(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received, indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape:—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company.
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, C.B., Chemist to the War Department, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Accidental explosions caused by non-explosive liquids," said of this Lamp...
"THIS IS A LAMP BY MESSRS. DEFRIES, "EMBODYING ALL THE FEATURES WHICH "EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY HAVE "PROVED TO BE NECESSARY FOR THE "PERFECTLY SAFE USE OF MINERAL OILS."

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur. Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results:—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner	Lamp No. 2 Burner.
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·4	61·5 Standard Candles.
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning	39·7	57·4 do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·8 do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 per ct.	6·7 per ct.
Oil consumed per hour	1,696 Grains	2,450 Grains
Oil consumed per Candle-light per hour	41·1	41·6

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination:—

Specific gravity	·830
Flashing point (open test)	270° Fahr.
Fire test	308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 350° Fahr.	5·4.
Maximum Illuminating power	43·4 Standard
Minimum ,, ,, during 6 hrs.	39·3 Candles.
Average ,, ,, ,,	41·3
Oil consumed per hour	1,813 grains.
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour	43·2

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries, Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above. Address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—HIGH-CASTE GREY ARAB, excellent pacer; splendid action. Quiet. Landed last year. 14½ hands. Four years old. Not broken to harness.—"S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, good RIDING HORSE, Arab or Australian. Not more than six years old.—Address, COLABA," care of the Publisher.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply 'MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

A BARGAIN, a splendid German Cottage Sweet-toned PIANO, as good as new, Rs. 300. O. S. PEDRAZA, 23, Medows-street.

TO BE LET, ROOMS, on the top floor, at Fort, for a married couple. Apply W., care of this paper.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN can have Board and Lodging with a family in a healthy locality in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply X, care of this paper.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!! FEATHERS!!! Just received a choice and rare collection. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOWLING PIECE, Gun 12" C. F., by Boswell, in case with implements, for SALE, in good order, cheap. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ON VIEW, Mr. C. A. Winter's valuable household furniture, Schiedmayer's Pianoforte, English-built victoria, dog-cart, pair of silver-grey Arab ponies, grey Arab horse, &c., to be sold at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, on Thursday, 20th May.—CRAWFORD & Co.

TO LET, 19, Grant Road, 1 upper floor and 2 lower floors, and 1 small house, at 7, Love Lane, Byculla. Recently occupied by A. E. Plunkett, Esq. Apply to RAHIMTOOLA SULLEMAN, Nakoda Mooia.

LADIES and gentlemen wishing to be cool these hot days, please step in No. 2, Church Gate Street. There is a great variety of Ices ready-made at any time at the Vienna Confectionery.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN BOOK-SELLER who thoroughly understands how to keep the Books of a Firm of Merchants doing largely in Imports, &c. Must also be able to correspond. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, at once, "Forester," b. a. gal, 8 years—vide Asian Pocket-book 1885. "Snesham" g. a. gel. pony, 7 years, winner of races. Plays polo well. Goes in harness, a fast-trotter. No reasonable offer refused. Both horses sound. Apply direct to R. FAGAN, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIWA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named, 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 for 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2, inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.—Several good steamers sailing for VENICE DUNKIRK, and ANTWERP during the latter part of this month. 1st class fares Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Less for parties. Fine accommodation. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28 Apollo-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

Sale of flour mill, with its machinery and fixtures, &c., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Collett & Co. (Limited), the mortgagors, and advertised for sale on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1886, has been postponed until further orders.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Barrackmaster's Office compound in the Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting of cots, planks, teak forms, receptacles, stoves, couches, cotton tapes, &c.

SALE OF TILES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Government House, at Malabar Point, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.
A large quantity of tiles.

SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Harmonium, Chandeliers, Utensils, Treasury Safe, Marriage Saddles, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs.
Lugkhumsey Lalljee and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties hereinafter mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1886, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at house Nos. 148-150, Doongree Cooly Street, or Mandvie Bunder, consisting of marble-topped circular and writing tables, drawing-room sofas, harmonium, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, wall brackets, mirrors, clock, chiffoniers, iron-bound chests, cupboards, chairs, marriage saddles, silk carpet, treasury safe, copper and brass utensils, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
FROM THE
HEAD BREWERY
IN
KL. SCHWECHAT.
In cases of 4 doz. large Bottles Rs. 5-10 per doz.
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, small ,, ,, 3 6 ,, ,,
FRESH SUPPLIES JUST TO HAND.
APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR ANTYPYRIN
APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

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1863	£1,579,573 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,318,407 9 2

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2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Athens (s), from New York; Canara (s), and Oriental (s), Calcutta; Simoom (s), and Sahara (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Duke of Buckingham (s), and Sirsa (s), Suakin; and Clan Maclean (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Thorndale (s), Marseilles; Sussex (s), Catania and Naples; and Booldana (s), Coast and Calcutta.

FAIR.—The Kalbadevie fair will be held this day and to-morrow near Pydhownie.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Riversdale and Clan Maclean entered yesterday, and the s. s. Loodiana left the dock on the 15th, and s. s. Liscard and Rialto on the 16th.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rukma, a Hindoo widow, living on the first floor of a house in 1st Carpenter Street, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 107, from her box on Friday night last.

A MISSING LAD.—Luximon Pachkulsi, living at Andheri, reported to the police, on Saturday last, that his son, named Mouiram Luximon, aged 10 years, is missing from the 1st instant. He had on his person, when last seen, three gold finger rings and a gold amulet.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Polonaise.....Chopin.
Cavatina.....Lucia de Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
Valse.....Sympathie Tone.....Gung'l
Selection.....Buondelmonte.....Pacini.
Pavane.....Conti.....Vasseur.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, living at Samuel Street, reported to the police, that on the 15th instant, a cupboard, which is on the fourth floor of his house, was opened, and a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 700, stolen therefrom. One of the servants is suspected to have committed the theft.

POPULAR LECTURE ON INDIAN MUSIC.—The ninth public lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Kekhashro Navroji Kabraji, on "The afternoon melodies in Indian, music," being the thirteenth of his series of lectures on Indian music.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a new-born female child. The body of the deceased was found lying in an open drain at Candawady, with the forearm apparently eaten away by rats. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the child was not born alive, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Goanese cook named Joseph, aged 35 years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard. On Saturday night he was lying drunk and in an unconscious state in front of the Dhobi Talao Police Station, when he was removed to the hospital, and died on Sunday evening from apoplexy, the effects of excessive drinking, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Dhondoo Sumbhoo, aged 40 years, a leper. He was attacked with the disease about two years ago, since which time he lived apart from his relatives. On Sunday evening he was found hanging by the neck, with the end of his turban fastened to the ridge pole of his hut. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself.

A BOAT SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday about noon, a cargo boat, laden with iron pipes for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on making for the Sassoon Docks from the Prince's Dock under sail, capsized and sank to the eastward of Middle Ground. It appears that while the tindal of the boat was trying to put the boat on the starboard tack, she filled with water and went down. Another boat similarly laden, which happened to be close by, went to the rescue of the sinking boat's crew and saved them.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction, Byculla, on the body of Hamed Adam *alias* Ameer [illegible]. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail under-going a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. [illegible] 18th ultimo he was admitted into the jail [illegible] suffering from chronic diarrhœa set in, from which complaint [illegible] became worse, and died on Sunday. The verdict [illegible] that the death of the deceased was caused by [illegible].

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, between [illegible] 2 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Widdowes, 4th engineer of the P. and O. steamship Sumatra, while out shooting at Elephanta in company with two other members of the same ship, Mr. Gibbon, the chief engineer, and Mr. Fisher, the steward, he was accidentally shot through the right thigh by Mr. [illegible] his rifle having suddenly gone off before he was aware of it. Mr. Widdowes is at present under [illegible] treatment at the European General Hospital, where the limb was amputated yesterday morning. He is in a critical condition.

ACCIDENT AT A GRAIN GODOWN.—Yesterday, before C. P. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and took the deposition of Dongersey Dawjee, who met with an accident on Sunday last while in his master's grain godown at Palla Gully. Dongersey Dawjee said he was an errand boy to Waljee Nursey, a grain merchant, having his shop at Dahna Gully. The accused now before him is also a servant of Waljee Nursey. Yesterday, at about 4 p.m., deponent went from his master's shop to his warehouse in Palla Gully. There he saw the accused. He was joking with some of the labourers in the warehouse. Deponent said to him, you have not yet adjusted the scales, and they then commenced to joke with each other. Deponent then went up to some gunny bags, where his shoes were lying, intending to put them on. Accused followed him and seized him by his left leg, and he fell on the floor on his back; when he fell, the accused fell on his stomach. Deponent then became unconscious. He was afterwards taken home by his father, and was brought to this hospital by the police to-day.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—Hormusjee Dorabjee Settna, a tobacco inspector, was charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with defaming Dunjee Bagchund, a wholesale and retail tobacco dealer, by abusing him. Mr. Burder prosecuted and Mr. Pestonjee defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant had taken out a summons against the accused for defaming him by distributing handbills which contained defamatory matter concerning him. When he went with a sepoy to serve the summons on Sunday, Settna refused to accept service, and used defamatory language, calling him, *sala*, rogue, thief and a possessor of a damaged character. In defence it was attempted to prove that the language used was in reference to himself, when he asked the sepoy if he was a rogue, &c., that the summons should be brought to his house. In cross-examination complainant got excited by a question touching some deceit practised by him in 1871 about some bags of tobacco which he attempted to pass off as bags of boosa, and referred to the accused as a *sala* in the witness box, and was warned by the magistrate if he did so again he would be punished. The case was adjourned, the case for the prosecution being closed.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE first estimate for the broad-gauge line between Bilaspore and Sitarampore—a distance of about 365 miles—fell little short of 300 lakhs, or, say, Rs. 80,000 a mile, and is considered by competent judges to be considerably under-estimated, while nothing was included in this for the line from Raipore to Bilaspore, or for the conversion from metre to broad-gauge of the line from Nagpore to Raipore. The cost of the line, on the above estimate, from Bilaspore to the East Indian Railway, would, in order to pay four per cent., require a traffic of something like Rs. 130 per mile per week, assuming that the line could be worked at the very low figure of 50 per cent. for working expenses. This mileage receipt is not a high one, but it is not reached by many lines, yet, which pass through more profitable districts, and is one that will have to be largely increased if, as is most probable, the cost of the line is found to be at least 20 per cent. above the first estimate, and the working expenses not so favourable as assumed above. The India Office may thus well hesitate in giving sanction to this project on the broad-gauge, even while keeping fully in view the ultimate possibilities of the line, and its aspect when joined up with the branch from Bilaspore to Katni, on the East Indian Railway. There is, for instance, the certainty that this railway will become a portion of the railway route for pilgrims to Pooree from all parts of India; and if a new outlet on the seaboard at Vizagapatam is given to this side of India by connecting it by rail with, say, Raipore, a large increase of traffic may be expected. The line will also become, in the event of another Orissa famine, the northern line of defence or attack; and we must bear in mind that, though twenty years have gone by since the terrible famine of 1865-66, the province is in no better position now, as regards internal communications, than it was then. The expenditure of a million sterling extra in the capital account of a railway, or of £40,000 a year in guarantee, is but a bagatelle as compared with what must be spent in coping with another such calamity. Yet we haggle and delay, as if the phenomena of nature could be stayed by a party vote, or a starving population relieved by means of foolscap!—*Indian Engineer*

THE HINDU SACRED MARKS.

THE sacred marks that intrude themselves upon one's notice, are those worn upon the forehead, and these are ordinarily of two kinds; the trident shaped mark called *Urdhva pundram* or upright pundram, which is universally worn by the votaries of Vishnu, and the three horizontal lines drawn across the forehead which are called *Tiryak pundram*, or horizontal pundram, worn by the worshippers of Siva.

Besides these marks on the forehead some are also worn on various parts of the body, the number differing according to *caste*; the Brahmins having no less than twelve, *viz.* one on each arm and shoulder, one on the front and one on the back of the neck, one on the breast and one on the middle of the back, three on different parts of the stomach and the one on the forehead; a thirteenth is sometimes worn on the crown of the head. Others than Brahmins should not, theoretically, have so many marks, it being laid down that the Kshatriyas should have only four: the Vaisyas two and the Sudras one, the one on the forehead, but practically many others besides Brahmins, if they wish to be very religious, wear these marks on most of the parts mentioned; but this is said, by the powers that be in such matters, to have no religious effect or value.

The forehead mark is, however, the chief and most prominent one. That of Vishnu is most unmistakable, and when put on by the very orthodox in extra broad stripes, has a most ferocious effect. The mark is made with yellowish earth or clay called *Gopichandanam*, which, to be of the purest kind, should be brought from Dwarka in Guzerat. Practically however, the clay is got wherever it can be found. Some, however, use a clay called *Tirumani*, which is of a clearer white than Gopichandanam. The mark is put on thus: the clay is rubbed in the palm of the left hand with a little water and then with a finger of the right hand, the moistened clay is taken and a broad line drawn across from the centre of one eyebrow to that of the other; then from the centre of the outer end of each eyebrow a perpendicular streak is drawn right up the forehead. This mark is said to represent the foot of Vishnu (Vishnu padam). In the centre of the two perpendicular lines, and in a line with the nose, a third but narrower perpendicular streak is drawn of a red or yellow colour; the colour is chosen red or yellow according to fancy, but yellow is said to be the most orthodox. The central mark is in honour of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and the whole forms a trident. The marks on the other parts of the body are also made with three perpendicular streaks, two white and one red or yellow, but they are not so carefully made as those on the forehead, which is often drawn in quite an artistic manner and evidently done with great care. As a rule these body marks are merely a broad smear of white with a coloured dab in the middle, though the one on the chest is, perhaps, sometimes seen to be more carefully made.

All the wearers of this trident marks are worshippers of Vishnu, but they may be either worshippers of that deity alone, as the Ramanujas, or they may be votaries of Vishnu and at the same time pay honour to Siva. The Ramanujas hold the Visishtadvaita doctrine, and they are very hostile to the worshippers of Siva, who are of the Advaita school. They carry their love for their sacred mark to an extraordinary length. They imprint their trident on the portals of their doors, on the walls of their houses, nay, on their very household utensils and their carts and boats and books, &c. In the same way they allow their dislike for the Saivas to run to extremes. If they come across a stone in a mouthful of rice, a very unpleasant thing, they call it the Lingam (the emblem of Siva) and say "Let us bite well, we have at least killed one wretched Lingam." It is also a saying even if pursued by a tiger, a Ramanuja would not, to save himself, enter into a Siva temple!

Whilst preparing the clay to put on the marks, the devout are supposed to recite several mantrams which it may be interesting to quote at length.

"Oh! earth remove every sin committed by me. Oh! earth thou art a gift of (four-faced) Brahma. Thou hast been enchanted by Kasyapa the ruler (creator) of the people.

"Oh! earth give me strength of body, or physical strength. In thee are placed all (plants, &c.) I go to heaven when thou removest my sins.

"Oh! white clay goddess, symbolized by sankham and chackram, generated from the body of Vishnu, cleanser of sin, I adore thee. By wearing thee do thou become a bestower of heaven."

These three mantrams should be said by all worshippers of Vishnu, that is by all those who wear the trident, but only the very devout do say them; many content themselves with saying only the first, others again will repeat only the first line of the first mantram.

"Oh! Earth, remove every sin committed by me!"

Probably a very large number say nothing at all, simply put on the marks for appearance sake, as a matter of form, or perhaps with the idea that the mere form itself will have some religious effect upon their soul.

The white marks having been rubbed on the various parts of the body before indicated, the red or yellow pigment is taken and put on whilst the following mantram is repeated:—

[illegible] generated from the body of Lakshmi. It should be worn between the two white lines by people who wish for heaven.

The Siva mark is three horizontal lines made with *Vibudi*, or ashes of burnt cowdung. This, to be of the purest kind, should be obtained from the fire of a sacrificing Brahmin. These ashes are made up into balls and sold in the bazaar, but if from poverty or from any other causes these pure ash-balls cannot be obtained, a little ashes will be taken from the ordinary household fire-place and used for the purpose. It must be borne in mind that the ordinary fuel is dried cowdung. All the worshippers of Siva wear these three horizontal marks on various parts of the body as the Vaishnavas do theirs, except that the shape is different. They are always in horizontal lines and there are no coloured marks except on the forehead. It should be noted also that all the worshippers of Siva are *Advaitas* as regards doctrine. The marks are made thus: a little of the ashes is rubbed in the hand with some water and the mixture is applied with three fingers of the right hand. Those on the various parts of the body are perhaps done somewhat carelessly, but the marks on the forehead are drawn with more care. The Saivas are divided into two main divisions, the Smartas, those who also honour Vishnu, and Lingadharis, or wearers of the Lingam, who adhere solely to the worship of Siva. The former of these may be distinguished by having the Vibhuti marks drawn across the eyes and by the side of the ears. A round spot is made in the centre of the forehead which is usually red and which is called Akshatam. Theoretically this spot should be a few grains of rice stuck on with sandal-wood paste. A division of the Lingadharis, however, who are Sudras and who are called *Jangams*, always have this mark white, made with the Vibhuti; sometimes, however, they make it with sandal-wood paste, but this is against rule and is not done by the very strict. Speaking of sandal-wood it may be well to mention here, that all Hindus, both the worshippers of Vishnu and those who adore Siva, use sandal-wood paste for the sake of the sweet smell; it is not perhaps a necessity, but practically it is used by all. It is put on after all the daily ceremony is over just before sitting down to food.

In putting on the marks, the Smarta Saiva should say the three first mantrams above quoted, this is because he holds Vishnu in honour. He also should say this fourth mantram. The Lingadhari however, who holds no allegiance to Vishnu at all, simply repeats this one alone:—

"Let us worship Siva and wear the fragrant and invigorating (ashes.) (Oh Ashes!) deliver me from unavoidable death, just as a ripe cucumber is loosened from its stalk when ripe."

There are perhaps seen at times, some varieties of these marks. For instance, some of the modern Saivas wear, in public, only one horizontal mark of sandal-wood paste drawn through the centre spot across the forenead. This is sometimes made with the help of the yagnopavitam (sacred cord), but when this is supposed to be three, and at any rate, the three lines made with vibhuti must be worn when taking meals.

Those Saivas who worship Parvati, the wife of Siva, wear a small cross-mark of vermilion under the central spot. Some sects of Vaishnavas also draw the white mark down the nose, but practically the chief marks are those described above.

All the marks are supposed to be put on at least twice a day; in the morning on rising, and at midnight after bathing before food. Many in these modern days do not, however, put on the marks in the early morning, it is only the real orthodox Hindu who does this. Before taking food, however, it is imperative, and no one omits it then, even the most careless and irreligious. No other necessary act of worship can be performed without these marks, the rules and custom are most rigid on this point, and all must and do submit, willingly or unwillingly. In every Hindu house there is a receptacle of some kind, a basket or box, in which are kept the ingredients for putting on the marks with any stamps or instruments that may be used, and, perhaps, a little bit of looking glass to assist in the operation. This receptacle is usually for the general use of the household and, perhaps, a guest or visitor who may be staying in the house will have access to the same if he should not have brought his own "dressing case" with him. It must be borne in mind that, as with Europeans it is necessary for a guest to comply with the usages of society as regards various details of dress and manners, so it is incumbent on the Hindu guest to conform to the habits of his fellows in the matter of general get-up. Indeed it is not only a matter of conforming to the laws of good breeding, it is a vital matter of religion, and a Hindu dare not, absolutely dare not, at the peril of his soul, sit down to food without having first adorned himself with the marks of his religion. If it were possible for any ill-advised person so to forget himself, a thing difficult even to imagine, he would have to dine alone, for no one would dare to consort with so bold an iconoclast.

As a mark of mourning for the death of any relations, the red or yellow line in the centre of the Vishnu mark (sbrichurnam), and the red spot in the centre of the forehead of the Smarta Saivas (akshatam), is changed to white for ten or more days. The Madhvas simply omit the red spot, wearing only the black streak. The Smarta Saivas and Madhvas also follow this custom on fast days. It may be asked what about the marks worn by women. No woman who has a husband has need of sacred marks as she has no ceremonies to perform requiring them. Her husband does all her religious ceremonies for her and he is her god:—

"No sacrifice is allowed to women apart from their husbands, no religious rite, no fasting; as far only as a wife honours her lord, so far she is exalted in heaven." (*Manu*, V. 155.)

The wife does, however, perhaps for ornament, wear a mark in the centre of the forehead, it is usually made with vermilion, but sometimes it is black. It varies sometimes a little in shape, being either somewhat horizontal or perpendicular according as her husband is a Saiva or a Vaishnava, but it is generally merely a round spot. This spot is omitted altogether during mourning, and also during a certain period. Widows, however, have to perform certain ceremonies for themselves and they wear the same marks as their husbands wore; only they must be those that exhibit mourning, that is to say, without the coloured marks. The Vaishnava widows do not wear the full white mark on the face, only a line in between the eyes and part way down the nose. Some Vaishnava widows in the present day do wear the Srichurnam or coloured central line, only in that case they do not put on the side white lines, probably, however, those who do thus are comparatively few in number. Married women are in the habit of rubbing their faces and feet with water in which saffron has been mixed. This is perhaps only done for beauty's sake, to appear fair. At any rate a widow, to whom all enjoyable and pleasant things are denied, must not thus adorn herself.—*J. E. Padfield, in the Madras Christian College Magazine.*

SPORTING.

GYMKHANA races are to be held at Kirkee on Saturday, June 12. The following is the prospectus:—

1ST RACE.—Polo Pony Race.—The straight run in:—For all *bona fide* Polo ponies, 13-2 and under, that have been regularly played at Kirkee by members of the Kirkee Polo Club to be ridden by the owners. C.W. over 11st. 7lbs. Best of 3 heats. Prize—A Whip.

2ND RACE.—13-2 Chase.—Once round the Steeplechase course for all ponies, 13-2 and under. Waiers, 12st. 7lbs. Arabs, 11st. 7lbs. C. Bs. 11st. Penalties as in Rule 8. Prize—A Silver Stop Watch.

3RD RACE.—Welter, Charger, and Hack Race.—R. C. Handicap flat race for all English and Waler Chargers and Hacks. Prize—A Cup.

4TH RACE.—13-1 Chase.—R. C. For all ponies 13-1 and under. 13-1 to carry 11st. 7lbs. Waiers and Arabs, 7lbs. extra. Prize—A Whip. See Rule 8.

5TH RACE.—"Open" Pony Chase.—R. C. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Waiers, 13st. Arabs, 12st. C. B's., 11st 7lbs. Prize—A Cup. See Rule 8.

6TH RACE.—Light Weight Charger and Hack Race.—R. C. Handicap Flat race for all Arab and C. B. Chargers and Hacks. Prize—A Cup.

A RACE meeting has been got up at Quetta by the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment. The following was the programme:—

1st Race.—Lancaster Stakes.

Mr. Houghton's K. O., Owner	1
" Pivar's No name	2
Major Woodgate's Colenso, Owner.....	3

2nd Race.—Bolan Derby.

Mr. Rickard's Œdipus, Mr. Meredith ...	1
Major Woodgate's Valeita, Owner.....	2

3rd Race.—King's Own Cup.

Mr. Baumann's Pygmalion, Mr. Vigors.	1
" Grantham's Quaker, Native	2
Dr. Kelly's Night and Morning, Young Woman in a walk.	3

4th Race.—Hie Over Chase.

Mr. Vigor's Old Joe, Owner	1
" White's Janet, Mr. Meredith	2

5th Race.—Little Go.

Mr. Baumann's Pygmalion, Major Lucas	1
" Houghton's K. O., Owner	2
" O'Brien's Once Again, Mr. Sandbach	3

The winner sumply romped in.

6th Race.—The Eclipse Stakes.

Mr. Baumann's Pygmalion, Mr. Light...	1
" Bivar's No name, Owner	2
" Bonomi's Torpedo, Native	3

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A BRITISH MINISTER IN BHOPAL.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—Whatever may be the faults of Sadik Moossa, the minister of the Begum, or of the Court of Bhopal, we disapprove altogether of Colonel Ward's appointment in Bhopal. This appointment does not certainly show any special superiority either in diplomacy or statesmanship on the part either of Sir Lepel Griffin or Lord Dufferin. The subjects of a native State are generally well governed by a native minister. Even when they are misgoverned, they do not feel the misgovernment so bitterly. An Englishman, however well-intentioned, is sure to bring trouble upon them, simply because he may be carrying out purely English ideas. The little finger of an Englishman will lie heavier than even the thigh of a native, at the head of a native administration.

A SANITARY COMMISSIONER AT POONA.

The *Mahratta* says:—The Government of Bombay has issued a General Department Resolution No. 1207, dated 2nd April 1886, in which a Committee consisting of the Commissioner, C. D., the Collector of Poona, the President, Poona Municipality, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of this division and a representative of the Irrigation Department, has been appointed to consider the question raised in the reports on the recent outbreak of cholera in this city, reports submitted by Doctors Hewlett and McRury. The appointment of this Committee is a repetition of what took place at Calcutta some time ago, and the composition of the Committee warrants the apprehension that results similar to those of the Calcutta case may come out. We, therefore, earnestly pray that following the golden principle of prevention before cure, the public of Poona should respectfully solicit Government to modify the constitution of the Committee by putting on it three more Municipal Commissioners nominated by the body. The question raised in the letter is one which requires the greatest importance, and it is necessary that they should be discussed in all their bearings. A Committee composed of four officials and one solitary representative of a lac of people, will command little confidence and the decision such a Committee may come to, will always be looked upon more as a decision of departmentalists than as that of persons responsible for the sanitary well-being of this city.

BENGAL.

TAGORE *vs.* TAGORE.—This unfortunate case, we understand, is still in contention. We were under the impression that the whole of the matters in dispute were in a fair way of settlement. It is now said that the senior brother made some sort of concession with a view to an agreement, but has now changed his mind. It is to be hoped that wise counsel will even yet prevail, and that the unseemly contention will cease.—*Indian Daily News.*

A PLEA FOR DIVORCE.—At the High Court, on last Thursday, Mrs. Charlotte Powers in compliance with the directions of the Court presented to Mr. Justice Trevelyan sitting in chambers, her petition, duly stamped for a dissolution of marriage with her husband, Robert Powers, on the ground of alleged cruelty and adultery, when his Lordship directed the admission of the petition for investigation into the grounds of pauperism. The petitioner having asked to be permitted to institute proceedings *in forma pauperis*.—*Ibid.*

SUPPLYING PRISONERS WITH FOOD DURING THEIR TRIAL.—A few minutes prior to the rising of the Criminal Sessions Court on Thursday, the prisoners who are now being tried for forgery of certain money orders, drew his Lordship's attention to the fact that they had been standing for several hours in the dock without food, and requested his Lordship to permit their friends to supply them with food during the day. His Lordship enquired of the jailor of the Presidency Jail whether he could not supply them with food during the day, as there was no doubt prisoners on trial were entitled to every consideration of this kind. The jailor stated that prisoners, as a rule under trial, got one meal at about 9 a.m., and nothing more till 5 p.m.; and in the case of prisoners being tried for murder, no food outside the jail was allowed them. His Lordship remarked that in the latter case the rule, no doubt, was a very wholesome one, in order to preclude the possibility of persons capitally sentenced being poisoned by outside friends in order to anticipate the course of the law. But in this case there was no likelihood of the prisoners allowing themselves to be poisoned. The law looked upon all prisoners as innocent until they were found guilty. His Lordship thought it hard that any prisoner under trial in that court should be allowed to remain without food for so many hours at a stretch, and directed Superintendent Johnson to order one of his high caste subordinates to prepare suitable food for the prisoners and supply them with it daily at tiffin time, till the conclusion of the trial.—*Englishman.*

IRELAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPERIAL REVENUE.

A PARLIAMENTARY return published this week gives some interesting information concerning the amount of Ireland's contribution to the Imperial revenue since 1851. The revenue of England and Wales for the year 1884-5 was from Customs, £16,847,743. Inland Revenue: Spirits, home made, £6,308,466; income-tax, £10,214,091; other items, £23,367,386, making a total of £57,327,686. The revenue of Scotland from Customs in 1884-85, was £1,782,610. Inland Revenue: Spirits, home made, £4,053,683; income-tax, £1,137,001; other items, £1,852,638; making a total of £8,825,941. The revenue of Ireland from Customs in 1884-85 was £2,038,903. Inland Revenue: Spirits, home made, £3,625,323; income-tax, £371,678; other items, £1,519,697; making a total of £7,755,001. The total revenue of Ireland in 1851 was £3,998,165; in 1861, £6,420,159; in 1871, £7,086,702; and in 1881, £7,341,928. The gross revenue for the whole of the United Kingdom in 1884-85 was £73,908,628. Ireland's contribution per head of population in 1884-85 amounted to £1 11s. 3d. In 1851 it was 12s. 3¾d. per head; in 1861, £1 3s. 2½d. in 1871, £1 6s 3½d.; and in 1881 £1 8s 5.5d. Scotland's last year's contribution amounted to £2 5s 7·8d.; England and Wales, to £2 2s 3·1d. For the United Kingdom the contribution amounts to £2 1s. 1·2d per head.

THE FRENCH AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE following is the text of a memorandum submitted by Sir Patrick Jennings, the Premier of New South Wales, to the Governor of that colony, with reference to the proposal to cede the New Hebrides Islands to France:—

1. I think it necessary, for the information of the Governor, and in order to enable his Excellency to understand the action of the Cabinet in connection with the question of the proposed acquiescence of the colonies in the taking possession on the part of France of the New Hebrides, to consider the whole question as it has been quite recently re-submitted for the consideration of the Government.

2. On the 24th February last a telegram in cypher was communicated to this Government by the Premier of Victoria. It is stated that the Colonial agents in London, accompanied by the Commissioner of Canada, at an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, received assurances that the Imperial Government was determined to adhere to the pledge that had been given that nothing should be done to change the position of the New Hebrides question without previous consultation with the Colonial Governments. At the same time the Secretary of State requested the Agents-General to inform their governments confidentially, that a proposal had been made by France to put an end to all further transportation of convicts to the Pacific, if France were permitted to take the New Hebrides, and it proceeded to state that the Secretary of State had intimated that the proposals might prove more acceptable if the Island of Rapa were ceded to England. Lord Granville invited the Australian colonies to consider these proposals, and to communicate as soon as possible. It was also intimated that the rights of British subjects and missionaries would be guaranteed.

3. This telegram was acknowledged by me on the 27th of the same month

4. On the 5th March I received from your Excellency a telegram sent from the Secretary of State to you through the Governor of South Australia in which the great importance of taking advantage of the present readiness of France to settle the transportation question was stated. The securing of protection of missionary and other Protestant interests in the New Hebrides was also mentioned, and it was suggested that a settlement of the difficulty should not be refused.

5. On the 17th of March I was furnished by your Excellency with a copy of a cablegram from the Secretary of State, dated the preceding day, sent to the Governor of Victoria, and by him forwarded to your Excellency, in which it was intimated that the Agent-General of Victoria regarded the cession of Opara to England as essential to an Australian approval of a proposal to permit France to take the New Hebrides.

6. About the same time I received from the Premier of Victoria a paper marked "Confidential," and published for the information of the Victorian Cabinet, in which are pubished the resolutions of the Australasian Convention held in Sydney in November, 1883, the address of the Federal Council sitting at Hobart, some letters of the late Premier of Victoria, and other information on the subject. I think these are all the papers of which we are in possession concerning this matter.

7. The question that presents itself to the Cabinet is whether the proposal now made by France is one which, in the interest of the Australasian colonies, should be regarded with favor or otherwise. It is not necessary to enter into the question as to how the New Hebrides, which were originally no doubt a dependency of New Zealand, became territory over which no civilised power exercised any authority. It is quite clear that for a considerable time it has been very well under-tood that the New Hebrides islands were, as far as France and England were concerned, to enjoy an independence of the authority of either the one or the other.

8. I perceive this in a memorandum of Mr. Service's, of date 22nd November, 1883, he supposes this distinct understanding capable of being altered by circumstances, and he mentions the application of the colonies to Great Britain, in which he represented that their highest interests were involved in altering the arrangement, at a circumstance which might warrant the Imperial Government in changing intentions formed under different circumstances. I would here point out that this is quite an erroneous view of the case. It is not a question of changing intentions; it is a question, if any agreement was ever made or understanding arrived at, of preserving or violating such an agreement and, point of fact, this was clearly understood at the time of the holding of the convention, the resolution of which body with regard to the New Hebrides simply provided that the engagement should be of a more definite character so as to secure these islands against falling under any foreign dominion, with an accompanying expression of Her Majesty's Government would not avail itself of any opportunity that might arise for negotiating with the Government of France with the object of obtaining the control of these islands in the interest of Australasia.

9. One of the strongest arguments against the occupation of the islands if the Pacific by the French Government was the apprehension of the danger of those islands being made receptacles for the [illegible] if the British Government were not itself prepared to undertake colonising work in the Pacific, the only ground of its objection to the undertaking of that work on the part of foreign governments, would be the danger to its own possessions in these seas from their neighbourhood to large foreign penal establishments. An opportunity is now afforded of obtaining a guarantee that these New Hebrides Islands shall not be so used, and not only is this guarantee to be given, but the French Government undertake to cease transportation altogether in the Pacific, on the single condition of being allowed to take the New Hebrides. This seems to me so great and unexpected an advantage to be obtained that I would strongly recommend it to exercise authority over islands which England has no idea whatever of colonising, that I think it should be immediately taken advantage of.

10. I am convinced that the public opinion of this colony does not in any way favor any colonial enterprises for colonising these islands, and, if this is the case, what greater advantage can we derive from these islands than by using them in carrying out this arrangement for the purpose of freeing the Pacific from the presence of French criminals?

11. It is under these circumstances that the Cabinet feels itself compelled to favor the arrangement contemplated.

12. With regard to the cession of the island of Rapa, there can be no question that this is a most important possession for coaling purposes between Panama and New Zealand, and I believe its importance is most highly estimated by the Government of New Zealand, who would regard it as a signal advantage in the maintenance of the high way of communication between their colony and America if this can be obtained by England, I understand, but speak from no personal acquaintance with the subject, that at the convention the representatives of New Zealand attached the greatest possible importance to negotiations, which might result in obtaining this island.

13. To-day, while I was engaged in the preparation of this memoradum for submission to your Excellency, I received the following telegram from the Premier of Queensland, with reference to Mr. R. Murry Smith's telegram of the 24th of February, and the telegram of the Secretary of State for the colonies to the Governor of South Australia of the 3rd of March, and the telegram to the Government of Victoria of the 17th of March:—

I have, as chairman of the standing committee of the Federal Council, sent the following telegram to Garrick for communication to Secretary of State:—"Australasian colonies represented in Federal Council, except Fiji Islands, which cannot be communicated with, have insuperable objection to any alteration in *status quo ante* with respect to New Hebrides in direction of sovereignty of France. They adhere to resolution of Sydney Convention and draft acts of the Federal Council of 6th February, on subject of New Hebrides. In their opinion there are very strong reasons to believe that if France cannot obtain increase of territory, and has been reassured no alternative, she will wholly relinquish sending prisoners to the Pacific Ocean. Should they not, legislative powers of Australasian colonies must be exercised to protect interests by their exclusion. Under the circumstances, no advantage gained by accepting proposals, but only very serious injury. (Signed) S. W. Griffith.

I am unable to appreciate the insuperable objections to which reference is made, nor have I any reason to believe that there is any foundation for the assertion of the possibility of France relinquishing the sending of prisoners to the Pacific, if she could not obtain an increase of territory. The Cabinet feels the less hesitation in giving its approval to the arrangement suggested, from the circumstance that the French Government is prepared to guarantee the maintenance of the interests of those British missionaries who have settled down upon these islands.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF ALLUVIAL GOLD.

GREAT excitement has been caused in Stawell (Australia) by the discovery of gold made at Stawell West Flat by the Government Tiffen water auger, in charge of Messrs. Magee. The discovery was made in the No. 21 bore, a six-inch one, at a depth of 74 feet 9 inches, and a specimen was obtained of 10 grains of coarse gold, which the manager of the party thinks equal to 2 ounces to the load. Nearly 200 men are now on the ground, and claims have been pegged out in the direction of the old Mia-Mia rush. Fear has been expressed by a number of persons that the water will be too heavy, and that it will be impossible to work without the assistance of a pump; on the other hand, many practical miners are of opinion that the water will be easily coped with, an expression of opinion which is shared by Mr. Magee himself. At present there appears to be every prospect of the discovery leading to the opening up of a rush of more than ordinary importance. The discovery of gold made by Messrs. Magee at Chambers Flat, followed by that at present under notice, favors the belief that the whole of the flat is auriferous. The respective lines of bores are a distance of four miles apart, while Welshman's and Mia Mia would in all probability give employment to a large number of men. Up to the present the party has put down 1,128 feet of bores since January at this line, which dips from 38 feet in the north to 75 feet in the south, which result is very satisfactory. Another bore was bottomed last night, and a very fair specimen obtained. One party is down about 15 feet, the sinking so far being easy.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

THE Exchange Company's Alexandria correspondent writes:—The condition of the Egyptian exiles has recently been noticed in the House of Commons, and the report of a late visitor to Colombo fully corroborates the statement of Mr. Labouchere as to the inadequacy of their allowance. This does not apply to Arabi, who has a larger allowance than the rest, but he stands in a different position, inasmuch as he has to support his wife and a portion of his family in Cairo, as well as his son and his wife and child in Ceylon. It is not correct, as stated by Mr. Bryce in the House of Commons, that Arabi refused to share his larger allowance among the rest. They refused to accept any portion of it, knowing the position in which he was placed and how hard pulled he was in consequence. The exiles generally stated that they had nothing to complain of except the inadequacy of the provision made for them. This complaint is no doubt well founded. A Mahomedan family is large, and a carriage is absolutely necessary for ladies, who cannot walk veiled about the streets without unpleasantness. The Governor, Sir James Longden, made strong representations on the subject, and the present Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, has been still stronger in his remonstrances. There is no doubt that many of the exiles are absolutely in distress. They are still obliged to wear the garments they brought from Egypt with them, but what grieves them most is their inability to send their boys to school or to obtain teachers for their girls. A very small annual increase to their allowance, about £300 a year, would meet the case; and to say nothing of the justice of their claim it would appear to be expedient that those men who will sooner or later return to Egypt and probably exercise much influence there should come back with friendly feelings towards England. They lead a quiet, uneventful life, carefully abstaining from all intrigues in Egypt, and enjoying universal respect and indeed popularity among both English and natives.

THE DATE OF EASTER.

MUCH has been said as to the late date of Easter, and the dire results likely to accrue from its falling on the last possible day, but few people know anything about the tables in the Prayer-book by which its occurrence is regulated. Our present mode of determining Easter dates from 325, when the Council of Nice decided that it was "to be kept on the Sunday which falls next after the first full moon following March 20"—that is, the date of the vernal equinox. It might be supposed that we had nothing to do but look at the almanac for the first full moon after the sun enters Aries, but Pope Hilarius in 463 decreed that the paschal moon should be the fourteenth day of the moon by the "Metonic cycle," which was discovered by Meton at Athens, B.C. 432, and consists of 235 lunations, occupying 6,939·69 days, an interval so very close to nineteen years of 365¼ days each that 322 years must elapse before the cycle gets a whole day wrong. In 1818 and in 1845 there were great complaints that Easter Day was not kept on the right day through not understanding this complex rule. The late Bishop of Meath (Dr. Samuel Butcher) in "The Ecclesiastical Calendar: its Theory and Construction," says:—

The difficulty as to keeping Easter Day on Sunday, March 22, the day the full moon happened, at once disappears when it is remembered that the "full moon" is not the actual full moon but the fourteenth day of the calendar moon, which that year fell on March 21, Saturday; so that Easter Day was rightly kept on the next day. The Bishop suggested a note to the definition in the prayer-book "that the moon referred to is not the actual moon in the heavens, but the moon of the Ecclesiastical Calendar, which is to be taken as full on the fourteenth day, the day of the ecclesiastical full moon being counted as the first day of the moon." A similar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,01,603
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	2,78,433
Other Deposits	Dec	,,	4,67,993
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,941
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,51,107
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	8,72,048
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,26,956
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	13,33,551

The reduction in the Cash Balance, it will be observed, is almost entirely due to increased trade demands, and a little earlier in the season the position as it now stands, with the Cash only representing 35½ per cent. of the liabilities, might be taken as warranting an advance in the Bank's rates of discount. The time of pressure, however, cannot well be prolonged beyond the next three weeks, and it is scarcely probable, therefore, that any alteration will be made.

EXCHANGE to-day has steadied up to the extent of ⅛d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in Private Paper, but the uncertainty hanging over the market has in no way been dispelled. Rates opened in the morning at the same level we have to quote at the close, but there was an interval early in the day, during which considerable indecision was evinced. In the first place some private telegrams were said to give Silver in London at 44⅛d. per oz., and the first advices from Calcutta quoted considerably under our level. Ultimately, the tone here became pretty steady, but there is nothing whatever to indicate what the state of things may be to-morrow. As we said on Saturday the rapidity of the late decline afforded some ground for anticipating a reaction, but our experience of such recoveries latterly have been that we go up ⅛d. to fall ⅛d. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 5¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	Is. 5⅛d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·33	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, but later on the tone was a shade firmer at Rs. 97⅞. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 101, but to a great extent nominal.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are rather the turn quieter to-day, and in some cases a decline of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 is quoted. In other things there is no change of any kind.

COTTON.—There is absolutely no alteration to note. Exporters are still holding off for lower rates which sellers are not disposed to concede, notwithstanding the upward turn in Exchange, and there is consequently nothing doing except in ready parcels. The receipts maintain about the same level, the following being the arrivals into Bombay on Saturday :—

COTTON.

Deducting 3 per cent. tare by Rail.

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales
Dhollera	14,851	4,243
Broach	1,848	528
Bengals	1,013	289
Berar	3,112	889
Khandeish	4,723	1,350
Barsee and Nuggur	3,303	944
Western	343	98
Compta and Dharwar	2,950	843
Peralan	1,502	429
Sind	2,053	587
Total	35,698	10,200

WHEAT is the turn dearer again for ready stuff, but as regards the future the feeling seems scarcely so strong, some of the dealers who are getting to the end of their deliveries being disposed to talk of forward contracts at full rates.

SEEDS.—Linseed is easier again, and at Rs. 6-10 to-day there have been sellers but no buyers. Rapeseed, on the contrary, is rather firmer. Yellow Cawnpore has advanced to Rs. 5-15, Red to Rs. 5 per cwt.

The following are the arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	3,259	20	154	.....	.....	150
B. B. & C. I. Ry	9,898	7,526	4,268	.....	687	.....
G. I. P. Railway	62,300	32,904	—	1,222	1,117	89
Total	75,443	40,450	4 422	1,323	1,804	239

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady. The s.s. Hartington has been fixed for London, ready loading, by the speculators at half £1, half £1-1-3, and business has been done for Hull on the same terms. The following are current berth rates :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 21s. 3d.	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
London	,, 21s. 3d.	
Open Charter	,, 20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	,, 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	,, 21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	,, 20s.	
Genoa	,, 28s. 9d. to 30s. to 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	,, 32s. 6d. to 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cottou	200	1,250	1,250	—	1025
Azola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Ballary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	—	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khanagum tion Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	—	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	50
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Suggon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	155
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	50	100	10 2-3p.c.	170
Do. New Issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c.	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	55
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	110
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	685xd
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	200
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	119
Do. (2nd issue)	2,000	62	375	45	3,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	745
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	950
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	102
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	22
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	115
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	—	15
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	—	12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	200
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	30	—	86
Mechanics Huilding Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	—	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	—	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	400	1,000	Rs. 10	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	—	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,300	25	25	Rs. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M. M. Modi & Co.	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	980
Borar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	173
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	820
Cziaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Cooria Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	890
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	100
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	100	50	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	401
Jewraz Bhalioo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	100	1,000	—	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	116
Madras United	600	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	735
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,235
Maraqon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	587½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	965
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	937½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soondercas	630	1,000	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	805
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	820

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th May, as compared with the statement of the 8th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 8. Rs.	May 15. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,91,121	41,92,521
do. at Branches	22,18,564	24,96,369
Other Deposits	2,17,00,083	2,12,32,090
Post Bills	12,200	12,525
Cash Credits undrawn	5,61,896	6,29,178
	4,14,86,869	4,10,63,313
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,82,150	30,79,209
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,26,271	22,91,232
Loans, on Security of do	60,97,194	58,46,087
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,016	1,940
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,82,95,939	1,91,67,987
Stamps	29,098	29,252
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,008		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,12,008	3,12,008
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,01,391	4,28,347
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,40,802	99,07,251
	4,14,86,869	4,10,63,313

SURGEON-BONE-SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.
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GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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DR. JULER, in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former, and they are much more expensive; they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass." By such lenses Dr. Juler plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
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OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWLEY—May 16, the wife of C E Crawley, Esq, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERTRAM—May 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant-Major J J Bertram, Bengal Unattached List, Sergeant Major, Naini Tal Depot, of a daughter.
FERGUSON—May 12, at Glenburn, Ootacamund, the wife of H B Ferguson, of South Coorg, of a son.
GARDINER—May 11, at Bhaugalpur, the wife of E R Gardiner, of a son.
GEORGE—May 13, at Jubbulpore, the wife of E Monson George, C E, E I Railway, of a daughter.
HAMILTON—May 14, at Lakeside Villa, Veysaurpady, Madras, the wife of N A W Hamilton, of a son.
NICHOLSON—May 9, at Patna, the wife of G C R Nicholson, of a son (prematurely).
PAPWORTH—May 12, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev J W Papworth, S P G, of a son.

DEATH.

RYAN—May 11, at Rockwood Estate, Wynaad, Norah Isabelle Margaret, the beloved fourth daughter of John Warren Ryan, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1886.

THE compliments which the Government of India have paid, in the form of a highly-eulogistic resolution, to the forces engaged in the subjugation of Upper Burma will be held to have been well deserved. They are paid with cordiality but also with discrimination, and with a due regard to the share that each of the three Presidency armies and each of the various departments concerned took in the operations. People in Bengal, and elsewhere where the Bengal "legend" dominates, may profitably have their attention drawn to the cordiality with which the Viceroy recognizes the energy displayed by the Government of Madras and the provincial Commander-in-Chief in organizing and embarking the Madras force. We look in vain, both on the surface and between the lines, for an endorsement of the busily propagated belief that this expedition would have been more satisfactorily conducted than it was if the Madras army, upon whom the brunt of the work fell, had been an army corps, with a Lieutenant-General in command subordinate to a Commander-in-Chief in Bengal. There has been no reticence in some quarters upon that aspect of the question; it is well to notice that here, at all events, the apologists for amalgamation will find no damning evidence against the existing system. From our own side of India smaller contributions have, until quite recently, been made to the force concerned in the operations in Burma. But nowhere are there better opportunities of judging how the Indian Marine works, and of estimating how well deserved are the praises which the Government have bestowed upon the higher officers of that service for the promptitude and efficiency with which the transport arrangements was made by the Department under the charge of Captain Hext. It was not a great war, but it was something more than a little one. It had its risks and difficulties, and it would be only a cheap *ex post facto* wisdom which would now declare that these were not great. We must not depreciate the skill and forethought which prepared against them and reduced them to a minimum, as though they were small and there were no credit in avoiding them. Clearly it is not in that spirit that the Government of India seem disposed to look back upon the exploits of Sir Henry Prendergast and the troops which served under him. For the economizing of life which was a conspicuous feature of the expedition we owe something to the General in command on our own side, though it is quite possible that we owe more to the unmilitary prudence which prevailed amongst King Theebaw and his advisers. But if celerity in movement is a military virtue of the first importance, if the easy and harmonious working of all the parts of the great apparatus of war, and an almost insignificant expenditure of life in attaining its ends, are purposes worth aiming at by a commander, then General Prendergast may be congratulated upon a prompt, a well conducted, and an economical campaign. Much more than that he would not claim credit for. To credit him with much less would be to do an injustice to him and to those who served under him.

The Viceroy accompanies his acknowledgment of the meritorious work done in the campaign by the discouraging but unfortunately accurate forecast that the labours of the troops have not yet ended, and that they may still be called on to undergo privations and to perform harassing duties. Unfortunately the most recent news from Mandalay lends weight and reality to the Viceroy's discouraging previsions. Our Mandalay correspondent yesterday sent us a telegram made up of scarcely more cheering items than those which have been comprised in his messages for some weeks past. The health of the troops appears to be far from satisfactory. There cannot be at the outside three thousand European soldiers at Mandalay, and yet nearly two hundred are either in hospital or have been invalided. But a prevalence of sickness in the army is a trouble which there is no need to meet half way. The actual difficulties of the situation are serious enough without bringing prospective dangers into view. The central fact is that, although the country has been in our possession for close upon six months, our authority is disputed in all directions, and that nowhere is it less effective than in Mandalay itself. The most hopeful view of the recent fires in the city will not put them down to accident. When palaces are in flames and dacoits are abroad, it is impossible to be sure that there is no relation other than that of coincidence between the two facts. And this of course means, on the part of the disturbers of the peace and the defiers of our authority, a daring which may cause us graver inconvenience at any time. We look in vain in any direction for the sure tokens of that submissiveness on the part of the people which normally follows the progress of conquering arms. Perhaps we might have had an easier time now if the beginning of the venture had been accompanied with more difficulty. Our conquest of the country, in fact, was too easy, and we are now paying for the too comfortable progress which our arms made in the beginning. Such is the interpretation which people seem disposed to put upon the quasi-revolts in the capital and its neighbourhood; for the outbreak near Bhamo, which appears to have been repeated on a small scale only last week; for dacoities in all directions almost under the eyes of the British authorities. The situation is disquieting enough; but it is not surprising to those who, before the political status of Upper Burma had been finally decided upon, saw disadvantages in complete annexation and administration by the British which might be avoided by some measure short of that. That question need not be fought over again. Those who from that point of view showed cause against complete annexation did so diffidently and without dogmatism. They were content to leave the wisdom or the unwisdom of the course that the Government even then seemed disposed to take to be tested by experience, and they are not so rash even now, and in the face of the difficulties that are cropping up day by day, to assert off-hand that the policy of the Government has been condemned by the results. They will content themselves with saying that the embarrassments of the hour were foreseen; they will not even ask if the advantages of annexation outweigh the inconveniences and anxieties with which it is accompanied.

Our London correspondent in his letter last week intimated that unless matters speedily mended in Burmah, there would be some danger lest the vote passed by the House of Commons in February should be reversed. This we take it meant little more than that people in England were impatient at the delay in bringing about a settlement of the country. *J'y suis et j'y reste* is a motto which we cannot well depart from in a case in which annexation has been so complete as here. No harm will be done, however, by such manifestations of impatience, provided they do not go the impossible length of a reversal of Parliamentary votes. Just as an army is encouraged by complimentary resolutions and votes of thanks by Parliament, so are those who are directly responsible for the settlement of a newly-annexed territory urged forward by demonstrations of public disappointment with the result of their work. The public may be harsh in its judgment; nevertheless, it is true that a feeling prevails both in India and in England that more vigilance and foresight would have guarded against the mortifying incidents of the past three months. There is, of course, the dubious consolation that the settlement of Lower Burmah was a prolonged and tedious process. If it were right to assume that the history of that adventure must necessarily be repeated in this, then the plea would be effective. But with close upon twenty thousand troops in the two Burmahs, and with all the advantage of our former experience to guide us, ought we not to do a little better now than on that occasion? We are gathering in the results of our lack of foresight in allowing an unconquered army to scatter itself over the country—it is these rather than any inherent obstacles to its settlement that we have to deal with. It would be seriously disappointing if, with a force in the country larger than that with which Lord Wolseley gained his successes in Egypt, dacoity could not be put down except by a prolonged and exhausting effort. The advice to impatient on-lookers to "try a little patience" is good; but it will be accepted only on the assurance that there is no need to urge in reply "try a little energy."

THE National Association for promoting the civil employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers append to their last report a very effective appeal to public sympathy. The fact that last year no fewer than twelve thousand men were discharged from the army throws a sufficiently strong light upon the field within which the Association works, and demonstrates that there is a wide scope for its operations. Everyone of these men who, on his exit from the army, finds civil employment barred against him is a powerful if unconscious counterworker of the recruiting serjeant, whose best arguments will fall unheeded upon the ears of young men if they see that the old soldier, on coming back to civil life, swells the great army of the unemployed, with nothing to mitigate the hardness of his lot but a pension, which in the majority of cases is not enough to keep body and soul together. It is not only hard upon the soldier thus to let him return unhelped to a community which cares nothing for him, but it makes the army seem a profession which all prudent men ought to avoid. As a matter of fact the soldier is at a greater disadvantage on landing in England and seeking for employment than a civilian seeking work in the same sphere of life. The presumption too often is against him, and to counteract this presumption he needs all the help and all the patronage—if the word is not out of place—which those who wish well to him and to the army can give him. The committee very properly say that employment is the best reward which the country can offer to deserving soldiers; it is helpful to the soldier and it is helpful to the army. Although the work of the Association is comparatively new, it has already had satisfactory results. The county organization which the Association recommend has a practical air which encourages the hope of good results. Everything, it is clear, cannot be left to the central association. The retired soldiers are scattered through the three kingdoms, and the help of the Association, if it is to be practically available to them, must be within easy reach—it must, in fact, be distributed over the country, either at the depôts or at the chief centres of civil employment in the various districts. The work of the Association has awakened much sympathy in all directions, and it should be as certain of cheerful recognition in India as at home.

THE pilots of Bombay have good reason for complaining of the manner in which they are deprived of one superior appointment after another. It is not long since the appointment of First Assistant Port Officer was taken from the Pilot Service and given to the Indian Marine. Although no one would venture to deny that Indian naval officers do not receive too much of consideration at the hands of Government, yet it was felt to be manifestly unfair to deprive the Pilot Service of the highest appointment to which they could aspire, and not unnaturally the change caused a good deal of heartburning at the time. The proposal, in which the Government and the Port Trustees are apparently of one mind, to abolish the appointment of Second Assistant Port Officer is not likely therefore to be received with much favour. In Bombay the pilots are not so well off as their *confrères* in Calcutta, where a pilot's fees are understood to be about equal to the salary of a Member of Council, and any proposal on the part of the Government or the Port Trustees to narrow their prospects of future advancement is regarded as an unnecessary curtailment of their privileges. So far the Port Trustees have simply given an expression of their opinion that the appointment of Second Assistant Port Officer is unnecessary. Possibly the Government will be induced to reconsider the claims of the pilots before delivering itself of a Resolution to abolish another appointment which has always belonged to the Pilot Service.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

A WEEK of the most delightful holiday weather ever known at Eastertide has been thoroughly enjoyed by all classes of Englishmen, who have the good sense to take their pleasure freely while they get the chance, notwithstanding the deep and general anxiety felt as to the political future of their country. The lucky circumstance that Easter has fallen very late this year has allowed time for vegetation to be so far advanced, in spite of the long continuance of a severe winter, that the fields and woods are clothed with that refreshing verdure which so delights the jaded eyes of dwellers in towns, and at the seaside the sun has been warm enough for July, and has encouraged tourists to indulge already in the luxury of seabathing. Some querulous critics have been writing to the papers to complain that the Conservative craze for plucking primroses threatens the extinction of that most beautiful of wild flowers; but the truth lies just the other way. Owners of plantations in the clayey soil where primroses chiefly flourish now find it worth their while to devote some care to the cultivation of a plant which is in such great demand; and in going down by the South Eastern to St. Leonard's last week and returning by the Brighton Railway yesterday, I noticed that for many miles on both lines the sides of the embankments are continuous beds of primroses, which grow so plentifully that from this source alone it would be possible to supply the London market. The taste for flowers of all kinds has undergone a remarkable development in England of late years, and has opened out a new source of agricultural prosperity which market gardeners have not been slow to take advantage of. The Volunteers enjoy their Easter holiday in a less frivolous fashion than other people. The military authorities, while d

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 17.

It is expected that the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will take place on Friday next.

The dissolution of Parliament is regarded as inevitable in all quarters.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	.....	3⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	.....	1s. 5⅛d.
3 " Consols for account	.....	101⅛
3½ " Sterling loan	.....	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	.....	109¼
Bar Silver	.....	45
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	70½
4½ " "	.....	73½

Arrivals—Prince Llewellyn, Sheikh and Roxburgh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mail leaves Bushire for Fao afternoon 21st inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 16.

10 p.m.	84·3

MONDAY, May 17.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	88·4

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 14th inst. was 47·70 and 27·10, respectively, as compared with 50·00 and 31·50 in the corresponding week last year.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, the American, who is making his way "round the world on a bicycle," has been turned back in Afghanistan.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI GHULAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, whose efforts for promoting the welfare of his co-religionists have recently been directed towards opening the way to Government employment for Mahomedans, has prepared a catalogue of candidates, of whom there are forty-five on his list. The catalogue gives full particulars as to age, caste, birth-place, language, education, and employment.

THE Calcutta Municipal loan of 17½ lakhs was allotted in one sum. It is understood that the Bank of Bengal has taken a large portion.

MR. PAUL, who goes with Mr. Macaulay to Tibet, is now in Calcutta superintending the necessary preparations. Mr. Macaulay is expected by next steamer; and the Mission, it is believed, will be ready to start from Silligori in little more than a fortnight.

A TELEGRAM from Meshed says that tremendous floods have occurred throughout Balghis and Khabistan, causing great loss of life. The stream Kalawali at Bokun carried away a whole village.

THE Russians, as guests of the Afghans, are near Kassaba-Killa, where the British Commission is at present. The weather is now clearing, but little progress is reported to have been made with the work of demarcation.

"WE are beginning to think, with the *Mirror*, says a Calcutta paper, that it is almost time Sir Rivers Thompson retired from the head of the Presidency. Among the other evils which afflict the country and the people under his administration are flies in the mangoes, and we have not heard that His Honor has taken any steps to prevent or remedy this evil. In the first plate of this fruit we have had this season there were flies in 50 per cent. of them. This is too bad of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE following are the charges framed against Mr. Phillips, the manager of the Provincial Bank of India, who has been committed for trial to the Punjab Chief Court by the Judge at Delhi. The first charge is that, in contravention of the orders of the Directors that no employé was to be permitted advances beyond the amount of his current month's pay, he overdrew his account by more than Rs. 800 in excess of his salary. The second charge is that, under colour of a loan to the firm of Dulysing and Lallsing, he committed breach of trust by appropriating Rs. 2,400 of the Bank's funds in his charge and custody to his own use. The third charge is that, under colour of a similar transaction with Pundit Jinardhan, he misappropriated a further sum of Rs. 1,000.

THE *Indian Mirror* offers its congratulations to Rajah Ram Pal Singh on the "creditable spirit of self-respect" he exhibited in declining to take off his shoes while entering a durbar held at Lucknow by Sir Alfred Lyall. The *Mirror* adds:—"It is a demeaning practice—this habit of putting off shoes, while visiting or appearing in the presence of a sahib, and as it is still very largely followed in the North-Western Provinces, we are glad to see that Rajah Ram Pal Singh has boldly taken the initiative to knock it on the head. In Bengal, the practice is unknown, and we would ask our brethren of the Upper Provinces to follow the example set by their enlightened countryman, Rajah Ram Pal Singh."

A CURIOUS accident occurred recently in Colombo harbour. About 6 p. m. on Saturday, April 24th, a squall of considerable severity occurred, in the course of which a brass grating on the bridge of the Anchor Line steamer Armenia, then about to leave for Europe, blew down, and in falling struck the lever of the telegraphic apparatus which communicates with the engine-room. The lever was thrust down till it indicated "full speed ahead," and the engineer promptly put his engines to full speed ahead. The steamer was still anchored and made fast to the moorings, when the captain and pilot, who were standing on the deck, heard the hawsers straining, and wondered what was up. On looking over the stern they were astonished to find the propeller moving, and the mate rushed to the bridge and telegraphed to the engineer to stop. If the engines had run on for a few minutes longer the hawsers would have parted, and the steamer must inevitably have run into the steamer ahead of her. As it was, fortunately, no damage was done.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry held at Hongkong to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the P. & O. s.s. Venetia on the Isaki Reef on the 26th March, while on a voyage to Yokohama, found that Captain Clements committed an error in omitting to verify the course set by the pilot; but seeing that there was a licensed pilot in charge on whom he considered he might depend, the Court did not consider that this amounted to a wrongful act or default, and accordingly returned him his certificate.

DR. OPPERT, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, has been very successful in the researches made by him in his recent tour in the southern provinces. During the Christmas recess of 1885-86, he paid a flying visit to some of the districts where he hoped to find an accession to these literary treasurers. At Vizianagram, he had several interviews with the pundits, in which he explained the object of his tour, and the benefit that would arise to the country and to the promotion of Sanskrit learning by a general sympathy with the labours of the Madras Sanskrit and Vernacular Text Book Society. The Maharaja is an Oriental scholar himself, and shows a princely interest in these pursuits. He has subscribed Rs. 500 for an edition of the celebrated vocabulary Vaijayanti, and Rs. 1,000 for the printing of the grammar ascribed to Sakatayana. At Chicacole and Gujaratipet, he was shown over the antiquities of the place, where he inspected and catalogued a library, besides taking photographs of valuable inscriptions on stones, and of the more important buildings. On returning to Madras, he started for Tirupati, armed with letters of introduction from Sir T. Rama Rao to the Mohunt. The latter permitted the doctor to ascend to upper Tirupati, where the temple superintendent pointed out the most interesting places on the hill. Dr. Oppert distributed some forms among the Brahmins for cataloguing their manuscripts, and took a photo. of the thousand-pillared mantapam. He visited some other towns also, meeting everywhere with a generous welcome from the pundits, who not only showed him over the antiquities of each place, but allowed him to carry away some valuable Sanskrit and Telugu manuscripts.

EMIGRATION to Assam from Bengal is now carried on under more favourable circumstances than formerly. There were 24 deaths amongst the emigrants and dependents who embarked from Dhubri, and seven amongst those who embarked from Goalundo to the labour districts in Assam, being the smallest number by far that had occurred for some years. This is, no doubt, in a great measure due to the fact that the mail steamers now running only take five days to perform the journey from Dhubri to Debrughar. Last year the steamers made 215 trips, and took on an average 72 coolies on each journey. Of the 24 deaths on board the steamer 16 were from cholera, four were those of infants, and one man was drowned. Out of the emigrants who arrived at the Dhubri depôts 9,378, or 60 per cent., were free emigrants, and of these 9,126 contracted at Dhubri, whilst 6,174 emigrants, or 39·6 per cent. of the arrivals, were contracted and registered in the districts by sirdars, and only 16 were recruited by contractors. These figures show a large increase in the number of free emigrants, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of sirdari recruits as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of emigrants who contracted 29 per cent. did so for three years and 71 per cent. for five years, the corresponding figures for 1884 being, respectively, 43 and 57 per cent. This large increase in the number of contracts for five years is said to be due to the fact that planters have instructed their agents not to send up labourers on any other terms.

THE value of the foreign trade of India during the past official year shows but a trifling increase in comparison with the trade of the preceding year, and a more considerable decline when compared with the trade of 1883-84. The exports of merchandize during the last twelve months are valued at 8,380 lakhs of rupees, against a corresponding estimated value during the two previous years of 8,320 and 8,812 lakhs. The imports of merchandise during these three years exhibit the following comparative results. In 1885, an estimated value of 5,565 lakhs; in 1884, an estimated value of 5,570 lakhs; and in 1883, an estimated value of 5,527 lakhs. These figures do not include imports or exports of treasure and of Government stores, which articles give the following return. The import of treasure amounted to 1,546 lakhs, as against 1,388 lakhs in the preceding year, and the exports to 110 lakhs, against 197 lakhs.

THERE is a steady increase in the value of Government stores imported. For 1884-85, their value is returned at 255 lakhs, figures which last year rose to 384 lakhs, an increase of over 125 lakhs in one year. The extent to which the country now experiences free trade may be judged from the facts that the gross amount of import duty collected during the year, including the duty on salt, came to 235 lakhs, and of export duty to 74 lakhs. These returns in the preceding year are given at 235 and 58 lakhs respectively. The greater part of the import duties are, as is well-known, the proceeds of the duty on salt. Of the total given above 182 lakhs represent the duty on salt. It is interesting to note that in 1884-85 the duty on salt produced 194 lakhs of rupees. As the Financial Statement has already informed us, the salt tax showed a decline all round last year. The only article on which an export duty is levied at Indian ports is rice, and from this impost, so totally opposed to sound financial principles, the whole of the export duty, therefore, arises. Far and away the largest exporter of rice among the Indian provinces is still British Burma, which contributed 50 lakhs of the total proceeds of the duty. There must have been a great enhancement of the rice trade during the year, as the duty amounted to only 35 lakhs in the previous year.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE celebrated Primrose-day by going to the House of Commons and sleeping the greater portion of the time he remained there. Sir Richard had seated himself immediately behind Sir James Fergusson, and according to a correspondent, "slumbered and slept, as he had been doing for many hours, with his head rolling about apparently at more imminent risk of tumbling off than ever. Sir Richard's habits in this respect are now so well known as to occasion no surprise, even to his nearest neighbours, although sympathetic souls wonder why he, does not seek a more comfortable resting-place. But "little he recks if they let him sleep on" hour after hour, with his hands in his pockets and his head so entirely free from control as to be at liberty to nod assent to a vast variety of propositions without committing its unconscious owner to any one of them. Neither the Fat Boy in *Pickwick*, nor Lord Ptarmigan in *Society*, nor Mr. H. Northcote, Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Leahy in the last Parliament, could approach the somnolent achievements of Sir Richard Temple, and he remains wrapped in delightful oblivion, or perchance lost in fascinating dreams, while a band of hard-featured and disappointed Crofters' representatives labour on into the small hours at the heavy task which must be finished before they can earn their Easter holiday.'

THE Japanese officers, who arrived in Calcutta recently, had intended to be present at the Camp of Exercise, for which they are just a little late. One is a captain of Infantry, another a lieutenant of Engineers, and the third a graduate of the Medical College of Tokio. The first speaks English, the second French, and the third German. Their visit to Simla over, they mean to make an extensive tour through the country.

THE Easter legal vacation at home has for once been of real and substantial service to suitors. It is to Baron Huddleston that the credit is due for so remarkable a result. He had a libel case before him in which the jury were unable to agree. It was the usual state of things—ten against two, in which "the minority think they should govern the majority." The learned judge put the folly of their pretensions before the recalcitrant two, but without avail—until at last he bethought himself of a more excellent way. "We do not sit again, gentlemen, till May 4." The effect was instantaneous. Liberty of judgment is all very well, but liberty of the person is more important. The two obstructionists did not win their way, but then they did not lose their Easter holidays.

THE supporters of Lord Salisbury think themselves strong enough to establish yet another club. The Constitutional, with a membership of some 4,000; the Carlton, with 1,600 members; the St. Stephen's with 1,500 on its books; the Junior Carlton, with 2,100; and the Beaconsfield, with 900 members, are not sufficient to accommodate all the upholders of Primrose principles. So the National Conservative Club—a name evidently suggested by that of the National Liberal Club—will open its doors for the first time at the commencement of May, and will add yet once more to the numerous clubs in Pall Mall. It is sought to obtain a membership of 2,000 for the National Conservative at the outset; and several of the older institutions being as full as their accommodation will admit, probably it may soon gain that number of supporters. If clubs can do it, the Conservatives ought to make rapid progress.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE hired Transports Sirsa and Duke of Buckingham arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakin with the 8th Regt. Madras Infantry and the 16th Bombay N. I.; the troops were disembarked at the Sassoon Dock and conveyed by special trains—the 8th Madras Infantry to Secunderabad, and the 16th Bombay N. I. to Poona.

The following is a list of the officers that came by the two vessels:—Col. J. G. E. Griffith, Surg.-Major W. C. Keirnander, Capt. A. W. C. Bell, Lieut. H. W. Seymour, Lieut. R. H. Sauby, Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, Lieut. E. R. Hartigan, and Lieut. W. L. Conran, 16th B.N.I. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Capt. A. W. Rendle, Lieut. C. W. W. Burton, Lieut. O. G. Ievers, Lieut. W. M. Cooke, Lieut. L. J. Andrews, Lieut. C. V. Mainwaring, and Surgeon F. R. Divecha, 8th Madras Infantry.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must thank you for the anxieties you entertain for the future of young graduates and undergraduates, and you suggest that the Bombay Undergraduates' Association must "sufficiently justify its existence" by succeeding in discovering new lines of employment, other than Government service, for tis members. The young alumni of our University naturally, at the close of their college or school career, wish to enter Government service for reasons best known to those familiar with the pecuniary low position of these students, who, if opportuniy be given them, may do credit to any profession. An appointment under Government is the greatest prize the students contend to obtain. Most of those, I can safely say nearly three-fourths or even seven-eighths, who flood our schools and colleges are of parents not rich. They finish what they call education, and they have no means to support themselves, and, in most cases, a wife and a child. Some have poor aged parents to look after. An old aunt or an old uncle expect from the purse of others, and so in the majority of cases necessity forces most of these rising young men to accept salaries which cannot be called decent. Others have to pay the debt they have contracted while at college, because their very poor circumstances did not allow their receiving education unless they borrowed something from their richer relations or the Marwadi. These and many more like obstructions that come in the way of the students are quite unknown to outsider. Even many natives who ought to know better altogether ignore these facts and argue on theories only. What difficulties a student, be he Mahar or be he Brahmin, has to encounter is best known to the student world only. Outsiders can have no idea of them.

None for a moment will deny that the tendency of our young men to join Government service will produce injurious results. But how many have up to now inquired fully into the matter? Who has found the true nature and causes of this disease, and who has suggested any remedy? Along with the causes above suggested, I must emphatically say that the nature of the education imparted in our educational institutions prepares men for nothing else than Government service, or one of the three learned professions—law, medicine, and engineering. What would people in England say if one of those who annually pass the school examinations at Cambridge and Oxford were to be ignorant of English weights and measures, although one might be quite familiar with the weights and measures of India? Yet, if we refer to the report of the Director of Public Instruction, we are sure to find that students, even in our vernacular schools in some cases are better acquainted with the English measurements than with the native measurements. I should challenge three-fourths of your readers to inform the public through your columns what *Gaj Dori* means in measuring timber. I am sure many will fail in the attempt, although they can teach English mensuration in the best schools in England. The same is the case everywhere. The undergraduate, passing his P. E. or First B. A. in the first-class with the highest honours, will be at a loss to satisfy one about the exact measurement of *phara pali*, *khandi*, *hara*, *&c.*, of the grain merchant. Geography, too, is taught in the most absurd way. Students are expected to know places out of India with more precision than places in India and in their own presidency. Some of the deputy educational inspectors, too, expect a better knowledge of foreign geography than that of the geography of the country.

Again, the vernaculars of the country are sadly neglected. In conversation it is very seldom that we find our young men speaking entirely in their own language or English. The language of the student class is a strange mechanical combination of half English, half Marathi, and Gujarati words. Neither an Englishman nor an uneducated native can make head or tail of it. These students are unable to express their thoughts in Gujarati or Marathi. It is no defect in our system of education that is to blame for this strange spectacle. Under these circumstances every man with an unbiassed mind will not fail to see that our young men are fit for nothing else except Government service. Practical knowledge of things around them and of the people they have to deal with they have none. The hard course of study prescribed by the University makes it impossible for them to study anything beyond their school or college curriculums. Moreover, they have no capital to engage in business even after finishing their college course. If these people do not join Government service, what else can they do?

To sum up their poor circumstances, the unpractical nature of the education they receive, want of capital, want of a technical college where they can learn a branch of industry, all these combined make it impossible for students fresh from school or college to follow any line of business except the one which already is overcrowded. It is to make the ways of the undergraduates smoother, not by lowering the standard in its true sense but by proper arrangements, so as to increase the depth rather than the breadth of the knowledge required, that the Undergraduates' Association is striving. Not to assume an antagonistical position towards the professors as some suppose, but to assist them in their work and to show them, who are mostly foreigners, what knowledge must be imparted as being suited to the circumstances of the country. Every one, official or non-official, must wish the Association success, and the authorities must help it by lending it an accessible ear.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, May 16. JUSTICE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate (Mr. C. P. Cooper) George Patterson (35), engineer, was charged with doing a rash and negligent act while in charge of machinery, and thereby causing the death of Goorbin Bessoon, aged 30, a labourer employed at the Imperial Cotton Mill, Chinchpoogly. The accused was originally charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, when he was liberated on bail, and the case was subsequently transferred. Mr. Little, the solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. Chalk.

The Government Prosecutor briefly opened the case, explaining that the negligence with which the accused was charged was that he did not see that the blow-off cock of the empty boiler, which the deceased was cleaning, was closed immediately before he ordered the blow-off cock of the full boiler, communicating with the same pipe, to be opened. As Mr. Moylan, the Inspector of Boilers, was too unwell to be called that day, Mr. Little said he proposed first to call the manager of the mills.

Mr. Cooper: I understand that the accused has been remanded to the Sessions on this charge by the coroner.

Mr. Little: I was not aware of that. As a rule the evidence is taken afresh before the case goes to the High Court.

Mr. James Cheetham, manager of the Imperial Mills at Mahaluxmi, deposed that the accused is the engineer in charge of the boilers and machinery. Witness produced a photograph of the boilers. Each boiler has a blow-off cock attached to its bottom, and all the blow cocks discharge into the same pipe. If one boiler was empty and the blow-off cock was open, and the blow-off cock of a full boiler was also open, the water would pass from it into the empty one. On Sunday, the 25th April, one of the three boilers had been emptied for cleaning some three days previous; the other two were under steam. The deceased had been employed at the mill for upwards of two years. After the accident, witness saw that he was badly scalded, and had him sent to the hospital.

Cross-examined: I have been over twenty years connected with spinning mills, and habitually inspect every department. I consider myself practically acquainted with the working of the boiler room. The accused has been employed as engineer of the mill about one year and nine months. He was always very attentive and skilful, and most painstaking in seeing that all the details were carried out. The mill was not at work when the accident occurred. I cannot swear the fires were drawn from the other two boilers. I had some conversation with the accused in the morning. He said "I think I will blow off boilers Nos. 2 and 3;" and I said "Very well, do so." The blow-off cocks are under the iron flooring in the boiler room, and are covered by a plate, the key being kept on the wall in the boiler room. On the emptying of a boiler a slight escape of water occurs from the feed valve and junction or stop valve, so small as to be scarcely perceptible. I have no doubt that the blow-off cock was shut in boiler No. 1 after it was blown off, but I have no knowledge of this. To shut it is the ordinary and proper course to pursue. It invariably happens that after the blow-off cock has been shut, there is a little collection of water in the bottom. Had the blow-off cock of No. 1 been fully open when that of No. 2 boiler was opened, there must have been a large escape of water into the first boiler, but as no one but the accused was injured, the actual escape of water must have been small. A week elapsed between the time of the accident and the death of the deceased. Deceased was only in hospital a day or two, and was afterwards supplied by me with money for medical treatment at home.

Mr. John Gallagher, house surgeon at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, said deceased was admitted soon after noon. He had an extensive scald in both his thighs and legs. It was a bad scald, and the man was suffering from the shock. The skin had peeled off and was hanging in shreds. It was a bad sign that he did not complain of pain, all sensation having been destroyed. He was not discharged but taken away at the urgent request of his friends.

Minguel Pereira, fitter, said the deceased was inside the empty boiler with five or six other coolies engaged in cleaning; the other two boilers had hot water in them. The accused, who was standing by, directed witness to open the blow-off cock of the second boiler. Witness opened it slightly, but seeing steam coming out of the first boiler, shut it again at once. He also heard a scream from the empty boiler, and the men came out of that, with the exception of the deceased. This man was carried out by several others, who had entered the boiler for the purpose with the engineer. The legs of the accused were scalded. Three more witnesses who were called gave similar evidence to that given by the last witness.

The case was then adjourned for the evidence of Mr. Moylan, the accused being admitted to bail.

A FORGOTTEN LIBEL SUIT.

THE *Madras Mail*, with an uncharitable disregard of the maxim to let byegones be byegones, reminds us that we were once upon a time the victims of a libel suit, in which no less a personage than the then Commander-in-Chief was the plaintiff. But that was fifty years ago. This is the *Mail's* account of the case:—

Exactly half a century ago General Sir John Keane (who was to win, three years afterwards, a peerage by the capture of Ghuznee) was Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and Mr. J. M. Macdonald, was editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. A letter signed "Miles" having appeared in the *Englishman* criticising the General's knowledge of military law, and his arbitrary exercise of authority, was transferred to the *Bombay Gazette* and commented upon. The *Gazette* admitted that there was much justification for the animadversions of "Miles," and concluded by saying that "we hold it a good rule to remind men in power of their errors, it may make them more careful." Mr. Morgan, the solicitor of the Commander-in-Chief, thereupon addressed a letter to the proprietors of the *Gazette*, and pronounced off-hand that the comments on his client were "grossly libellous." Mr. Macdonald replied in an excellent letter, expressive of his regret that either the letter, or the remarks, should be considered by the General as libellous, and disclaiming all intention of defaming him. The letter and remarks "had reference to points of military law, in which the army of this Presidency was much interested, and for that reason alone did they appear in the *Gazette*. When the acts of the Commander-in-Chief appeared not warranted by law or custom, or by the circumstances of the case, they are attributed to ignorance, or error of judgment, not design." The editor was at a loss, then, to discover in what way his Excellency had been libelled, and added, "but if he should still consider that an injustice has been done to him, I shall most gladly take the first opportunity of acknowledging through the columns of the *Gazette*, that in giving insertion to the letter and remarks, I meant not to attribute to him any improper motive in regard to the cases referred to." No reply was vouchsafed to this communication, whereupon the editor gave publicity to it in his paper, and left the public to form their own conclusions. The General then proceeded to prosecute the paper. The case was opened by Mr. Roper, the Advocate-General, in a speech of two hours duration, in the course of which he said that the editor's letter to the solicitor was "couched in a style of shallow cunning." He remarked that one of the cases animadverted upon was that of Colonel Kennedy, who had been removed from the office of Judge Advocate—an officer whose want of temper was notorious to the Bombay Army. Here Sir John Awdry (father of the late Major Awdry, R. E., of Madras), the presiding Judge, interrupted the Advocate-General, and reminded him that his opinion of the Colonel did not bear upon the matter at issue. Mr. Macdonald personally addressed the jury, and solicited their special indulgence, as "from the anomalous condition of the Bombay Bar there is no barrister available to me." We presume he referred to the circumstance that all the barristers held office under the Crown. Mr. Macdonald commented at great length upon the whole case, and maintained that the letter and remarks simply dealt with Sir John Keane as a public man, and contained no reflections upon his private character. "This was the first instance on record of an Indian functionary exhibiting himself in a Court of Justice in the invidious character of a prosecutor of the Press." He called upon the jury to preserve inviolate the inalienable right of free discussion in respect to the public acts and conduct of their rulers. Sir John Awdry summed up in the usual fashion. "If you find the words of the information proved, it will be your duty to find the defendant guilty; but if, viewing it as ordinary men, you are of a contrary opinion, you will of course acquit him." The jury retired for a few moments, and then returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Chief must have left the Court a sadder man. What he thought of the advice given him by his solicitor, and supported by his counsel is not on record. In attempting to vindicate his character as a military jurist, he had but advertised the criticisms which his half-knowledge of military law, and his capricious acts had provoked both in Calcutta and Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette* in the exercise of its public duty, had done a service to the Bombay Army, which was no doubt fully acknowledged.

Lord Keane, we may add, was born in 1781, being the second son of Sir John Keane, Bart. He was therefore fifty-five years of age when the above incident occurred. He obtained his commission as Ensign in 1793, and in 1812 he was appointed full Colonel in the Army, at the age of thirty-one. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nevelle, and Orthes, and various minor actions. In 1814, at the age of thirty-three, he was promoted to Major-General. He subsequently served in New Orleans, and Louisiana. He was Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica from 1823 to 1830, and was Governor also for eighteen months. In 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halkett as Commander-in-Chief Bombay. In 1838 he was appointed to the command of the column that was to enter Afghanistan by way of Scinde. In December of that year Sir Henry Fane resigned the command of the whole force, and Sir John Keane, G.C.B., G.C.H. (as he then was) succeeded him. The infirmity of temper that he had shown in his quarrel with the *Bombay Gazette* ledhim into treating the Ameers of Scinde with a hauteur that was censured by the Court of Directors. He accomplished the capture of Ghuznee, and was raised to the peerage, and awarded a pension of £2,000 a year for his own life, and for those of his two immediate successors in the peerage. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was feted at Bombay and London, and received various marks of the young Queen's and the public's approbation. He married, a second time, on returning home from Ghuznee. He died in 1844, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Arthur Wellington, who become second Lord Keane. This peer visited Madras a few years ago, and died in 1882 when the title devolved upon his brother, John M. Arbuthnot, third Lord Keane, with whom the £2,000 a year pension will cease. This third Lord Keane is seventy years of age, and has no family. The heir presumptive to the title is therefore Admiral G. D. Keane, aged sixty-nine, who has no family. There is yet one other son of the "hero of Ghuznee," General H. F. Keane, C. B., aged sixty-four, who also has no family. It seems probable, therefore, that though Lord Keane of Ghuznee left four sons, the title that he won so bravely will soon become extinct.

A FALSE PROPHET IN FIGI.

SOME interesting particulars about an attempt recently made to establish a new religion in Fiji have been supplied by a local correspondent to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. It seems that many ancient Fijian myths have gradually become confounded with Biblica records. One of the traditions believed in by the present generation relates to a god named Degei, who was accustomed, like Satan, to appear sometimes as a serpent, and sometimes in human form. Two young chiefs, Na Kalasabasia and Na Makaumoli, deeply offended a Degei, who vented his wrath upon their tribe. To appease this wrath, the two chiefs built a huge canoe and sailed away to the west. What became of them no one ever knew until, in these latter days, one Narosavahadua declared that the sequel of the story had been revealed to him. According to this revelation, the two chiefs reached the land of the white men, who published their story in a book called the Bible, in translating which, however, the missionaries, to deceive the Fijians, have called the chiefs Jehovah and Jesus Christ, instead of Na Kalasabasia and Na Makaumoli. It was likewise stated, in the revelation, that the two chiefs were shortly to reappear, that the Fijian millennium would simultaneously begin, and that all who belived the doctrine preached by Narosavahadua would have life eternal, while the disbelievers would perish. The false Fijian Madhi made many converts amongst the mountain tribes in Viti Levu, and temporarily enjoyed very rosy times. He was accustomed, for a consideration, to grant the gift of immortality and to profess to heal the sick. In fact, he received so many presents from his votaries that neighbouring chiefs became jealous and indignant. But vengeance was upon his track in the prosaic form of constables armed with warrants issued under the Police Offences Statute. He was undoubtedly hostile to the Government, and the movement he started seemed likely to spread. When arrested, he was charged with having arms without a licence, and with exciting the people to acts which would lead to a breach of the peace Being convicted of both offences, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The false prophet had declared that, if he were convicted, the roof of the court-house would fall, and to the surprise of his votaries, that event did not come off. They waited, however, for the catastrophe that they were certain would ensue when the convict's hair was cropped; but the chatty barber was not struck by lightning, nor did any other supernatural portent occur. Then they left for their homes, declaring the prophet to be a fraud.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock last night with the overland mails of the 30th April. The following is the list of passengers —

FROM VENICE.—Mr H P Easto.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Thos Henderson
Mr W H Moss
Mr D Gauntlet
Col J G Walker
Mr A A Campbell
Mr R Andrew

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Richards
Mr E Bukah
Miss Pills

FROM ADEN.

Comdr E Burt, R N
Stewd P Clack

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg left Osborne yesterday for London.

Mr. Gladstone attended Divine service on Good Friday in Hawarden Church. The obtrusive curiosity of many people to gaze at the Premier caused a temporary suspension of the service.

Lord Hartington, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Rawtenstall on Monday, when he strongly animadverted on the provisions of the Government Bills for Ireland, and declared his intention of opposing their second reading. A resolution couched in vague terms was proposed and passed, but Lord Hartington expressed his regret that a more decided opinion had not been given.

Meetings have been held during the week in various parts of the country on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills, and in most instances resolutions strongly condemnatory of the measures have been adopted.

The division in the Liberal ranks upon the Irish question increases, and new names are daily added to the list of dissentients from Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

Mr. Mundella addressed his constituents at Sheffield on Wednesday night in defence of the Irish policy of the Government, and a resolution was passed declaring Mr. Gladstone's scheme to afford an "admirable basis" for the settlement of the long-standing difficulty between the two countries.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., on Wednesday night spoke at Hornoastle in terms of severe reprobation of the Premier's surrender to Irish agitators.

A body of some 7,000 Orangemen assembled at Glasgow on Friday last and passed resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. On their return through the town there was a conflict with an Irish crowd, but the police prevented any serious mischief.

A demonstration of Orangemen was held on the racecourse, Belfast, on Monday. After speeches from Lord A. Hill, M.P., and other Ulster members, resolutions were passed strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin on Tuesday.

The field operations of the Volunteers at Portsmouth and Dover were successfully carried out on Easter Monday with very fine weather. The conduct of the Volunteers was highly commended by the military authorities.

Lord Vivian, formerly M.P. for Bodmin, died on Saturday last, aged 68, and Mr. Duncan M'Laren, formerly M.P. for Edinburgh, on Sunday, aged 86.

The Hon. Lionel Tennyson, son of Lord Tennyson, died on April 20 on board a steamer at Aden from the effects of jungle fever contracted while in India.

Notice was given on Friday last of the suspension of payment by the Cardiff Savings Bank, owing to the discovery of defalcations on the part of the lately deceased actuary. The trustees, however, intimate that the principal part of the funds is safely secured.

A successful attempt was made on Friday last to remove by dynamite blasting a massive wall at the Albert Docks, Blackwell. About 520 feet of wall from 5ft. to 6ft. thick were reduced to manageable masses without noise or danger.

In a fire which occurred at a publichouse in Beak-street, Regent-street, early on Wednesday morning, two lodgers were burnt to death, and the potman, who tried to escape by leaping from a window, was killed. One man was killed and two others were seriously injured on Saturday by a fall of rock at a colpit near Durham in which they were working.

Three boys were killed at Aberdeen on Friday last by the sudden fall of a mass of sand in a disused gravel pit on which they were playing.

Three lives were lost at Leicester on Friday last by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

A pleasure boat, containing 11 young men and women, was upset on Sunday evening off Chelsea, and two men and four women were drowned.

An elderly man named Thomas Wright was run over and killed by an express train while he was crossing the railway near Leicester.

OBITUARY.—Lord Vivian; Sir Henry Edwards, Bart. the Hon. Lionel Tennyson; Mr. D. M'Laren, late M.P for Edinburgh; C. B. St. Quintin, late Ben. C.S. D. W. M. Testro, late Ben. C.S.; Sir W. R. Robinson K.C.S.I., late Mad. C.S.; Major G. Thomas, Mad. Ret. Capt. C. E. Mahon, Bombay S.C.

A communication from the French Government was presented to the Greek Ministry on Friday, in deference to which the latter announced a willingness to disarm. The reply, however, was not regarded by the other Powers as a sufficient guarantee, and accordingly on Monday an *ultimatum* signed by all the Powers was presented, requiring disarmament within a week, and threatening a blockade in case of non-compliance. The answer of the Greek Government has not yet been given, and there is much excitement at Athens.

The summoning of Russian diplomatists to Livadia by the Czar causes much speculation, but generally the inference drawn is favourable to peace.

The German local authorities have been warned from Berlin against attempts to induce emigration from Germany to Canada, and the assumed agents—German residents in Manitoba—are threatened with arrest should they seek to persuade people to leave the Fatherland.

The German Emperor has sent to the Pope a gold cross as a souvenir of his mediation in the Carolines question.

It is reported that the mental condition of the King of Bavaria has become such that the appointment of a Council of Regency will be necessary.

Large numbers of soldiers are employed at Stry erecting huts for the homeless population and clearing away the ruins. About 120 lives were lost during the fire. Another Galician town, Lisko, has been partially destroyed by fire, 280 houses being burnt and 12 lives lost.

A very angry feeling exists in Spain at the proposal of the French Minister of Finance to lower the alcoholic standard of duty on wines, which is considered to be a violation of the treaty of commerce between France and Spain.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are to be held on May 23.

Sir H. Roscoe, with several English medical men, has arrived in Paris with directions from the Government to inquire into Dr. Pasteur's system for the prevention of hydrophobia.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg restricting the Subdivision of property held in common under the Emancipation Law.

Special directions have been issued to the heads of Universities in Russia to prevent any political manifestations on the part of students.

In the agricultural portions of Galicia there is an outbreak of agrarian agitation, the peasants having been induced to attack the residences of landowners and to commit various outrages. Troops have been sent to the disturbed districts.

The British Government has refused to accept the propositions of Mukhtar Pasha holding that an advance to Dongola is not to be thought of, and that a large increase in the Egyptian army is not necessary nor the substitution of Turkish for Egyptian officers.

Upper Burmah is still in a disturbed condition. In several encounters with the rebels the British troops have been successful.

The members of Count Porro's scientific expedition, which recently left Aden, have all been murdered by the Harrari tribe.

A second attempt to obtain a vote of the United States House of Representatives in approval of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures has been frustrated by formal objections.

The boycotting practices resorted to by various trade associations in the United States have provoked public opinion against them, and in New York it is intended to indict for conspiracy persons engaged in such combinations.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is making a tour in the Southern American States, and has been received with demonstrations of public favour.

The House of Assembly at Cape Town has passed a resolution in favour of the annexation of the Xesibe country to the Cape Colony.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting tee

recovery of Epirus, Crete, and other districts? Why not bide your time till you have a better chance?" With characteristic impetuosity our Greek burst in, "We cannot endure our narrow limits any longer; nor can we continue to stand by and look on impassively while our fellow-countrymen are suffering the indignities and the miseries of Turkish bondage. Free Greece is perishing within the confined space to which she is restricted. Her present territory is altogether inadequate to her status as a European Monarchical State, and as the organized national embodiment of the Greek race. She is sinking under the heavy burden of taxation, unable to develop her industry and her commerce and pursue her general destiny, because the resources of her too limited soil are correspondingly small, and altogether out of proportion with her financial requirements. Territorially speaking, she has only the dimensions of a province, but politically she is a kingdom with a great part to play in the world, and with still greater pretensions, while depending upon a small and impoverished population for the revenue with which she has to maintain a Royal establishment, a paid Legislature, Ministers and administrators, diplomatists and consuls, army, navy, police, Church, State-education, &c. The conditions of her present political existence are, it is evident, altogether unfavourable to the fostering of a healthy, happy, and a prosperous national life. She is languishing, and, unless those conditions are speedily ameliorated, she will sink under them. The Greeks cannot, therefore, afford to wait for the good pleasure of their lukewarm friends among the Powers ere they venture to make another effort for the enlargement of their teritory; for, if they delay the blow they may not have sufficient strength later on to strike it."

ENGLAND'S NEED OF THE GREEKS.

"You have managed to survive for fifty years with less territory than you have now, and you might surely wait a few years longer. If you fight now you will be smashed, and you cannot reckon on the European Powers coming to your aid when the Sultan's regulars and Bashi-Bazouks are pouring into Greece. You will have to lie on the bed which you have made for yourselves, and that will be somewhat narrower and more uncomfortable than your present resting-place."

THE STORY OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

"Have you forgotton the heroic struggle of the Greeks for independence between the years 1821 and 1827, during which our immediate sires performed deeds of prowess on land and on sea that almost surpassed the achievements of our remote ancestors under Leonidas, under Themistocles, and under Miltiades against the Persians. But although the events of the heroic defence of Greece against the Persian invasion are well known to educated Englishmen, the marvellous success of the still more heroic rebellion of the modern Greeks against Turkish bondage are like a sealed book to them (albeit not unheard of by the generation that knew Lord Byron), yet it is little more than sixty years since the world was struck dumb with admiration by those daring feats of arms. An ill-armed and undrilled rabble, without resources except the courage and patriotic despair, and without other generalship than the heroism of their native chiefs, stood up against the whole armed might of the Turks. In three years' time the whole of Greece—from Cape Matapan to Olympus, including almost all the islands—was in the hands of the insurgents. They have defeated every Turkish army that had been sent against them, and they had blown every Turkish ship out of the waters. In 1824 the insurrection had completely triumphed, the Greeks were masters of the field, and the Sultan's military and naval resources were so exhausted that he could do nothing more with his own forces to re-establish his authority in Greece. Greek independence had been achieved by the Greeks without the aid of Europe, in despite of all the efforts which the Turks had made to maintain their dominion. But the Sultan had a powerful vassal in the great Mahomed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, a region then as now considered an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire, but which then, even more than now, was virtually independent of the Sultan's authority. But for that potentate's ready response to the Sultan's appeal for aid to enable him to put down the Greeks, Europe would never have been called upon to intervene, as she did in 1827, in order to prevent the Egyptian army and fleet from consummating the destruction of the Greek population. The insurgents, now civilized by a long and arduous and most sanguinary struggle with their powerful oppressors, could not hold their ground, except at some few points, against the fresh and efficient troops of the Pasha, manned as these were by Turks, Circassians, Soudanese, and Arabs, and officered by Frenchmen and Italians, who had served under Napoleon. At length, in 1827, England, France, and Russia were compelled to interfere, and Navarino followed. It has been through confounding the sovereign Power with the vassal Power, as though they were one and the same, that the Sultan has been given the credit of having at length crushed the Greek rebellion, and that the Greeks are generally supposed to have failed in their struggle with the Turks and to owe their emancipation not to their prowess, but solely to the armed intervention of the three Powers. Hence the general impression which exists that the Greeks are unable to cope with the Turks on the battlefield."

"That is a very well as a matter of ancient history, but what is really the expectation of your countrymen as to the result of a war?" "An easier and a more complete triumph than our very fathers, whose hands we have kissed, achieved between 1821 and 1825. If then in our weakness we trampled upon them in the zenith of their power, how much more as compared with what we were then, and that they have lost strength in the same proportion as we have gained it, we shall sweep them before us like chaff."

THE FIGHTING POWERS OF THE TURKS.

"But the Turks can put 150,000 men on the field, and you cannot muster more than 70,000?" "They never could bring up more than 60,000 against the Russians at any point during the last war, and those who were arrayed against the Russians did not show much stomach for fighting, and when they did come to the scratch—which they rather seemed to avoid—they fared as badly as they fought, except at Plevna, where a garrison of Albanians—the best marksmen in the world—and not Turks, shot down 11,000 Russians in three-quarters of an hour in repelling the great assault made on the Emperor's birthday. I was a witness of the whole affair, standing on elevated ground close by. In a war with us Turkey will have no assistance from the Albanians; but may reckon on their taking advantage of the opportunity to declare their independence. To revert to the question of numbers, what though the Turks could bring up against Greece as large a force as 150,000 men? As our ancestors defeated the Persians with incomparably smaller forces and as our own fathers were as one men against ten (twenty would be nearer the mark) in their successful struggle for independence, so in all probability would one brave soldiers of the present generation to able to give a good account of even as large a Turkish army as that which you imagine can be directed against Greece, if they even came across such an army."

"But does your Government seriously intend to declare war against Turkey?"

"Of course—why not? We are sure to win, and we are all for war. The King, too, favours war, and well for him it is that he does so, for in the present temper of his subjects the least opposition on his part to their warlike impulse would cost him his throne. Every Greek who can shoulder a musket is eager to meet his hereditary foe for a final tussle, and he expects his King to lead him."

THE MANDATE OF EUROPE.

"But what about the allied fleets of united Europe?"

"United! We don't believe that the parties taking part in the so-called European Concert are at all in accord with or acting with sincerity towards one another. Do you think the Greeks would have ventured to go so far as they have done, and would be likely to venture still farther in their warlike course, if they had not received encouragement from at least one of the members of the band? I am not betraying a State secret—the fact is too patent—in telling you that the only Power acting its part sincerely and seriously in this naval demonstration is England. Russia and Germany are only shamming. They are laughing at England in their sleeves for having made herself the tool of Russia's broker (Prince Bismarck) in order to do a piece of work entirely in the interest of Russia, I mean to alienate her own most devoted friends the Greeks by this sham naval demonstration, and the threatened coercion, in which, believe me, England should it take place, will again have to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for Bismarck and Russia. That coercion, if carried out, will not stop the Greek forces from crossing the Turkish frontier, and it might entail disastrous consequences for the blocking ships of war. In 1831, at a parallel conjuncture, our heroic admiral Miaoulis blew up his entire fleet in the Bay of Poros to save it from being seized by a Russian fleet acting under orders from St. Petersburg. I cannot hold out the prospect of the Greeks performing a similar act of self-sacrifice or happy despatch in the event of the blockading squadron attempting to capture our fleet. I rather think that we would utilize our torpedo boats to some purpose, as we are rather skilful in that way. It is, therefore, not unlikely that out intrepid sailors would meet any such aggression as that with which Greece is threatened by a blow struck only for self-defence, by an act of despair, if you like, but not of revenge, and certainly not of ingratitude. Who could blame us if this time our small torpedo boats startled the world by shattering the would-be captors of our fleet?" "One more question before I take my leave: What grounds have you for believing that the present generation of your countrymen are as well able to thrash the Turks as their fathers were in the war of independence?"

"I was present at a fight in Thessaly during the insurrection of 1878, when 600 Greek regulars, who had deserted in order to take part in the movement under the leadership of a common sergeant, the gallant Tentipis, beat off and put to the rout 5,000 Turkish troops (including cavalry, and using four Krupp guns) who had been attacking their position for over twelve hours. This was at Zegiltsa. The fact speaks volumes in favour of Greek military skill and bravery in our time."

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE FASHION OF TATTOOING.

An important branch of Japanese art is on the eve of disappearing. Year by year, ever since Niphon has been opened up to the outer word, the taste of the islanders has been deteriorating. European models have corrupted the native eye, and the temptation to manufacture goods for the barbarian market has made the once famous workmanship of the Japanese not much more honest than that of the countries to which most of it is sent. Bronze, lacquer, and pottery ware have equally suffered from the "civilisation" which the people so long rejected, but which they now embrace almost too eagerly for their comfort. But up to this date one ancient section of what may be called the decoration of the nude remained unaffected. This was tattooing. In all the revolutions of the past thirty years the people kept faithful to the dermo-pictors. The higher classes, the daimios and such like dignitaries, might possibly ignore the skin adornments of their humbler countrymen as a relic of the pre-European era. Such an unpatriotic idea, however, never entered the minds of the nation at large, by whom a well-tattooed person was regarded with the same æsthetic pleasure that a well-dressed individual is in Western Society. At one time, indeed, the practice of tattooing was carried to as great a perfection in Japan as in Polynesia. The poorer folks moved about very lightly clothed, and thus had every opportunity for exhibiting the wonderful etchings with which their skins were decorated. The designs were multifarious. One man would have a monster crab scrambling over his back, while Fusi Yami, with a pretty cat in the foreground, would cover his breast. For a time a scarlet fish playing between the shoulders was regarded as quite *à la mode*, though of late, owing to the red tattoo giving the skin the appearance of having been peeled, the practice has been discontinued in favour of more pleasing patterns. On a well-tattooed Jap, every inch—except the hands and face—is occupied with some pictorial representation. Men and women, light blue dragons, lions, tigers, and a host of other objects might be commonly seen carefully pricked in with Indian ink, until the skin appears as if covered with some "loud" patterned fabric. A tattooed man never looks unclothed. He seems constantly clad in the same Harlequin costume, and must surely feel that he goes to bed without undressing. All this is, however doomed. The Government it is true, cannot decree the untattooing of those who have already undergone the painful process. But a law has just been passed, that in future it will be an indictable offence for any one to tattoo any one else, or to be tattooed himself. Thus, by one scratch of the pen a large and skilful class of artists is, thrown out of employment, and as the tattoo marks were in many cases family cognisances, the Japanese Heralds are in doubt whether in a few years the members of any clan will be able to claim kindred with each other.

From every other point of view the discontinuance of tattooing may be considered a blessing. To begin with, millions will be saved the most excruciating of torture formerly undergone in order to conform to the dictates of fashion. In Japan, it is true, the practice is confined to the sterner sex, the woman's weakness taking the form of powdering and painting their skin. The pain caused by the prick of a pin or needle is sufficiently familiar to every one. But when for weeks at a stretch, sometimes even for months, the victims of this strange form of human vanity had to submit to the puncture of the tattooer's sharp instruments, followed by the additional pain of having colouring matter rubbed into the wounds, the prolonged misery may be imagined. Yet, among barbarous or semi-civilised nations, nothing is more universal. Skull compression, ear slitting, the insertion of labrets, the filing, breaking, extraction, or perforation of the teeth, the amputation of fingers, and other forms of what we are apt to consider mutilation, are none of them either so hard to endure or so widespread as tattooing. The New Zealanders execute the most elaborate patterns on their faces and other parts of the body, and the Papuans, who have no stimulus to their natives their scoty skins, do their best by raising elevated scars on particular portions of their persons. The rude Australians and Africans make gashes, into which wood ashes are so rubbed that the wounds heal in a ridge-like weal, while the skin of the Formosan has been likened to an elaborately-figured damask. Even the Japanese, more civilized as they are, abandon the practice. The women of that highly intelligent race still touch up their faces, arms, or ankles with the tattooing needle; and the Berbers of the Atlas still cherish the practice which they are known to have observed when the Romans first brought them to the knowledge of the cultured world. The Japanese, a more polished people than either, cling to the custom with even greater tenacity, and though we believe that among the Polynesians tattooing is fast becoming one of the lost arts, the English seaman is not likely to permit it to disappear in localities much nearer home. In Malta, and other favourite halting-places, there are still numbers of artists who make it their business to gratify this curious fancy of the English seafaring man. The primal purposes of the tattoo is, however, lost in his case, since, except when his arms are bared, the ships in full sail, the anchors, and the moral maxims imprinted in sepia or gun-powder, are hid from the eyes of the unsympathetic foreigner by borate as some which were common enough thirty years ago are becoming rare. A couple of initials or anchor are about the extent to which the ambition of the tattooee runs. Even this is sometimes inconvenient, for, as the plaintiff in a once famous trial discovered, it is much easier to imprint this artistic ornamentation than to efface it.

The sailor's love for the tattoo is, no doubt, a "survival." On board ship there are customs and superstitions which can be clearly traced to the earliest period of maritime enterprise. Shut off from the rest of the world, living entirely among their own class, it is only in these recent years that sea-faring men have dropped many of their peculiar ways. It is, indeed, open to debate whether the practice of wearing patches, "cut," as "Hudibras" has it, "into suns, and moons, and stars," which came into vogue during the reign of CHARLES I., was not a remnant of tattooing—a sort of artistic stalking. The crescents, circles, diamonds, crosses, coaches and four, châteaux, ships in full sail, and so forth—all in court plaster—that once were struck on female faces were employed as badges of political partisanship. The Whig belles were their patches on the right, the Tory ladies on the left side of their faces or foreheads. In like manner, the particular tattoo mark which the assumes in many countries is due to the desire of families to distinguish the members of their own septs. They are armorial bearings, with this grate advantage, that it is extremely difficult for any one to assume the arms to which he is not entitled. SIR RICHARD BURTON, for example, describes the negroes of Abbeokuta, etching their black skins with always a variety of patterns that to strangers it was a serious difficulty to remember the blazons of any one tribe, sub-tribe, and even family. These skin decorations were of every variety, from the diminutive prick to the great gash, and the large boil-like lump. Tortoises, alligators lizards, and other concentric circles, lozenge, striatines, marble or button like knobs of flesh, and elevated scars were among the many forms in use. The Nyambanas of South Africa are characterised by a row of pimples or warts, and the tribal mark of the Bunus, another African tribe, consists of three slashes from the crown of the head, down the face, towards the mouth, the ridges of flesh standing out in bold relief. In like manner, an initiated voyager can detect by some peculiarity of tattooing the people of almost any Polynesian island. Again, particular tattoo marks express special eminence in the individual so marked. The Bashapin Kaffir who has distinguished himself in battle, is permitted the privilege of marking his thigh with a long scar, into which wood ashes are rubbed, and in other cases cuts on both cheeks, or a row of raised pimples down the forehead to the tip of the nose, serve the same purpose that stars and garters do in a higher grade of civilisation. How tattooing originated it is impossible to say. In numerous instances its pristine significance seems to have been lost, and, like so many other customs, it remains as a survival altogether without meaning, though not, perhaps, without beauty. A tattooed man always seems dressed. His skin has an appearance of finish. Nearly every tribe has some legend to account for the practice. The Fijians have one which tries to explain why they tattoo only the women, and the Tongans only the men, and the Samoans have another version, equally unsatisfactory, of the same legend. The Japanese are determined that they alone of highly civilised people shall no longer have the invidious distinction of being tattooees. Little by little they have shuffled off their ancient culture and customs. Tattooing has, however, clung tenaciously to Niphon, and then theologist may still doubt whether the fashion will not for a generation or two resist the new Imperial decree.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

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These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE OLD AUCKLAND.

MR. C. RATHBONE LOW, late Indian Navy, sends the following interesting communication respecting the old Auckland to the *United Service Gazette*:—"It was small matter of surprise to me, on reading your leading article on the naval death-rate on the East-Indian Station, that over 100 men of H. M. S. Briton were reported ill with fever and ague, after having been berthed on board the hulk Auckland in Bombay harbour. All officers of the Indian Navy—a fast declining body, twenty-three years having elapsed since the abolition of the Service—will remember the Auckland with more or less pleasurable recollections of hard service. When on January 9, 1840, this ship, named after the then Governor-General of India, was floated out by Bombay Dockyard with appropriate ceremonial, she was deservedly considered one of the finest paddle-wheel steam frigates possessed by any naval service in the world. She was of 946 tons, 220 horse-power, and carried eight 68-pounders (8-inch guns), then considered a truly formidable armament. Under the command of that fine officer, Captain Richard Ethersey, Indian Navy (whose sad end during the Persian war in 1856 is a now forgotten tragedy), the Auckland, together with the Honourable Company's steam slopes and frigates Atalanta, Sesostris, Akbar, Memnon, and Medusa, Ariadni proceeded to take part in the protracted Chinese war (1840-42, and no excellent a war this fine squadron of steamships rendered to the Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir William Parker. At the final operations—the capture of the vast city of Chian-Kiang-Foo—the place of honour was given to the Auckland, the troops landing under the cover of her guns; and the left brigade, writes the Admiral, "being supported by a well-directed fire of shot and shell from the Auckland." Considering her lengthened and continued service afloat since these events, it will be a matter of surprise to the surviving officers of the old Indian Navy that the Auckland has not long since been consigned to that limbo of the old vessels of war the ship-breaker's yard, but it can be no surprise that her "rotten and sodden timbers" are "injurious to health."

ALDERMEN IN TROUBLE.

THE office of Alderman in this country carries with it a certain odour of respectability; and if the wearer of the aldermanic gown has a little fallings, they rarely assume the proportions of a grave public scandal. A predilection for turtle and elaborate dinners, a want of progressive spirit, a determined opposition to what he terms new-fangled ideas, are supposed to characterise the Alderman. He also occasionally scandalises the public by a stupid speech, or a wrongful decision when sitting as a magistrate. But on the whole, he is a harmless personage. It is true that I have had to record some rather serious peccadilloes on the part of certain Aldermen and City Councillors in connection with the Manchester Corporation scandals. But their consumption of cigars and wine at the cost of the ratepayers to the tune of £1,245 per annum, and their enjoyment of the pleasures of "picnics" or deputations at the expense of their unsophisticated fellow-towsmen pale into insignificance when compared with the performances of the New York Board of Aldermen. A prettier gang of rascals than that Board could hardly be imagined. Their power for doing mischief, it is true, has from time to time been considerably curtailed by the citizens of New York, until only the right of granting franchises was left to them. These franchises applied to all kinds of affairs—such as railways, ways, signs, lamps, and even barbers' poles, not to forget ferries; and it is estimated that they are worth about a million sterling a year, although yielding to the city of New York only some £50,000. The balance appears to have gone into the pockets of the worthy Aldermen, and a set of sharpers who lived upon carrying concessions through the State Legislature. And these Aldermen had a chief, also rejoicing in the significant name of Jacob, or Jake, Sharp appears to have been the ringleader. The game went on for years with impunity, until a particularly bold stroke of business, the Broadway Railway franchise, led to an exposure of the swindle. There were twenty-four members of the particular Board of Aldermen which sold this franchise, it is said, against a bribe to themselves of £100,000, and with a loss to the city of £180,000 a year. To their credit be it added that two of their number opposed the franchise, one of whom was Mr. Hugh Grant, since elected Sheriff of New York. Two others are dead, three have taken to their heels, seven have been incarcerated, and are waiting their trial. They will, it is to be hoped, be sentenced to such enforced seclusion as will afford them time for meditation as to the risk connected with granting franchises. The peculiarity of this Board was that it consisted of only one native American, an innkeeper. The others were nearly all immigrants from Erin. There was also a German and a Canadian. Their callings were not quite so aristocratic as might be expected from their position. One "Honourable Alderman" was a butcher, another a pawnbroker; there were two bootmakers, a printer and several keepers of public-houses or ginshops, &c. Perhaps these "Honourable" were the worst of the lot, but they evidently lacked a sufficient proportion of honesty to enable them to resist bribery of the most scandalous description. It was their want of firmness on this essential point which has nearly ruined them in good, notwithstanding the extraordinary indifference of their fellow-citizens in the past. It is satisfactory to find that their successors will not be exposed to temptation of this kind, as the Legislature of the State of New York has stripped future Boards of Aldermen of all power of doing mischief in this direction.—*Truth.*

BRIC-A-BRAC HUNTERS AND THEIR GAME.

CUSTOMERS for fine goo ds are easily found, bu the difficulty is to obtain the right things, and as the morals of the principals are so lax, it is not to be supposed that the brokers and dealers would be particular about their mode of doing business. There are, of course, honourable, upright, straightforward men, both as purchasers and vendors of articles of *virtu*; but the trade is a dirty one—on a par with usury—and is, for the most part, conducted by men whom accident has thrown into this line, instead of selling old clothes or discounting boys' bills.

Transactions are not limited to the rarest works. It is quite every day that Lend'r Lick and Bonchier Sevres are dealt in, and in the meantime the habitual large prices fetched by these enable unscrupulous shopkeepers to obtain absurd amounts for ordinary and comparatively valueless goods. Dresden china figures and groups are as common as mud, both in England and on the Continent; yet they are decoying, and largely in demand, especially for wedding-presents. They can be bought by experts at prices ranging from 30s. to £50. Retail purchasers pay from £10 to £200, and they are flattered by a blue mark on the bottom of the china, which the dealer invariably points out as proving that the article is genuine. So it is, for as a rule the genuine article is the stuff goes. But the purchaser thinks—he does not know why—that the mark increases the value, and he pays a dozen times the worth of what he buys. Nor is it only in china that a large everyday trade is carried on. Some people like to collect miniatures, or snuff-boxes, or tapestry, or armour; and unless they know what they are about, they are easily misled by a crafty dealer, who explains that the painting is "after" Watteau, or "after" Le Brun—a very different thing to being "by" Watteau, or "by" the overseer of the celebrated Gobelin manufactory.

Marie Antoinette is a most useful historical personage in the bric-a-brac trade. Nearly every bit of French furniture exhibited in shop-windows is reputed to have belonged to her. The beautiful shops, with their large plate-glass windows showing statuary and graceful china, are not intended to attract connoisseurs. But the uninitiated class who ape the follies of their betters are satisfied to get worthless imitations of commonplace goods, thinking that, like Lord This or Baron de That, they have "collections." Hence, the occasional purchase of a very scarce specimen is a good advertisement for Abimelech, the dealer. After which his name is the passport to the constant buyer of large-priced articles, an aspiring art patron will go to Abimelech's shop and deal. But the tradesman has different classes of stock, which he brings out according to the credulity of his customer. If genuine goods only were bought and sold, there would be no bric-a-brac shops.

How to get the proper articles is the great problem with the dealers. They therefore hesitate at nothing in order to acquire information of likely sales. It is no uncommon thing for them to employ spies, who readily tell them, for instance, when a foreign nobleman has lost at gambling more than he can pay. The same evening, the dealer will start for the remotest corner of the continent, armed with unlimited bank credits. When he arrives at Charing-Cross-station, however, he will often find two or three others of his craft embarking on the same errand. Although keenly jealous, they do not oppose one another, for to do so would be to increase the prices to be paid; but they agree to be partners in the job, like two thieves who shake hands with each other in an old gentleman's coat-pocket.

Several insignificant country towns abroad have important museums. They are too poor to support honest men as overseers, and the result is that many of their well-known treasures are simply imitation of originals now in Barabbas' cabinets in London or Paris. Two notorious specimens of china was were once brought to a London auctioneer by a stranger, who instructed him to sell them. The auctioneer, knowing from printed books that these belonged to the collection of a tiny museum in a distant part of Poland, telegraphed information, but was promptly snubbed by the reply that the article in question had not been removed. Some one had blundered. The goods in London were undoubtedly genuine, so that fraudulent imitations must have been substituted for those abroad. It was nobody's business to interfere further; and, as great prices were realised, it is to be imagined that the curator of the museum had augmented his stipend that year. But he must have been promoted by some one acquainted with the English market, who also had a share in the profit. Robbery that cannot bring punishment is simply considered clever in the curiosity trade.

Amongst themselves, the bric-a-brac fraternity boast many historical anecdotes, to be the hero of any one of which stamps a dealer at once as having achieved a position in his doubtful trade. To have been a party to some unusual trickery is to have become a graduate in the craft of curiosity-dealing, and is to be entitled to join in "knock-outs" at big auctions. Occasionally, at a small insignificant sale at an out-of-the-way place, will be found amongst pots and pans, broken furniture, and frowzy curtains, one real old valuable picture or bronze. If the half-dozen dealers who knew of this were to attend and bid, the price it would fetch might be a reasonable one, so those in the "know" arrange amongst themselves that Abimelech shall represent them. In the absence of competition he buys what he wants for a few shillings, and, bringing it back to town with him, another informal auction takes place at the back of his shop. The balance between what it then reaches and the amount it cost is then divided equally amongst the conspirators. This is called a knock-out. It must not be imagined that persons in this trade love one another. Not a bit. No curiosity-dealer ever spoke well of his fellows, and in this respect only can his word be unhesitatingly relied on. But they are bound together by mutual ties of cunning and trade instinct against the world of purchasers. When a stranger asks a price, they give him what they call a margin to sound his knowledge of the goods; that is to say, they ask infinitely more than they can afford to take, and invite an offer.—*Truth.*

A HIGHWAYMAN'S LAW SUIT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"On Monday last, in an action arising out of a sporting partnership, Vice-Chancellor Bacon referred incidentally to a case in which a highwayman was said to have resorted to law to enforce a claim against another knight of the road in respect of an alleged partnership in a 'money or life' business. The case is generally believed to be apocryphal; but in 2 "Pother on obligations," a case is mentioned of "Estes *v.* Estes," which is reported to have been a suit instituted by one highwayman against another for an account of their plunder. The bill stated that the plaintiff was 'skilled in dealing in several commodities, such as plate, rings, watches,' &c.; that the defendant applied to him to become a partner, and that they entered into partnership; and it was agreed that they should equally provide all sorts of necessaries, such as horses, saddles, bridles, and equally for all expenses on the roads, and at inns, taverns, alehouses, markets, and fairs. It went on to state that the plaintiff and the defendant proceeded jointly in the business with good success on Houslow-heath, where they dealt with a gentleman for a gold watch, and afterwards the defendant told the plaintiff that Finchley in the county of Middlesex was a good and convenient place to deal in; that commodities were very plenty at Finchley, and that it would be almost a clear gain to them. It was further stated that they went accordingly and dealt with several gentlemen for divers watches, rings, swords, canes, hats, cloaks, horses, bridles, saddles, and other things: that about a month afterwards the defendant informed the plaintiff that there was a gentleman at Blackheath who had a good horse, saddle, bridle, watch, sword, cane, and other things to dispose of which, he believed, might be had for little or no money; that they went accordingly to meet with the said gentleman, and after small discourse they dealt for the said horse, &c., and that the plaintiff and the defendant continued their joint dealings together until Michaelmas, and dealt together at several places—viz., at Baghshot, Salisbury, Hampstead, and elsewhere, to the amount of £2,000 and upwards. The rest of the bill was in the ordinary form for a partnership account. The bill was said to have been dismissed with costs, to be paid by the counsel who signed it, and the solicitors for the plaintiff were attached and fined £50 apiece."

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

THE *Times*, in the course of the article on the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, says:—The Indian section alone must be an impressive revelation of the variety and many-sided character of our Eastern Empire. The vast millions of persons who live there under English rule have their own many arts and industries, raw products, and manufactures. Some 65,000 square feet are assigned to India alone, and this will not be a foot too much. Samples of the various uses of bamboo alone must occupy no inconsiderable space. There is an unfailing interest in the muslins and embroideries, the fine silks and dyes of the East; and there is much curiosity in some arts which have for centuries been practised in the bazaars and royal karkhanas, or palace workshops. No exhibition can give an adequate idea of the resources of any country, least of all India; but those who visit the several courts and galleries in which are displayed specimens of her arts, wares, and fabrics will gain a dim sense of the limitless industrial possibilities buried in her, of the advance which she has made under our rule, and of the future which awaits her. Very similar must be the impression made by the colonial collections; and we are much mistaken if, when the exhibition is at an end and the specimens are scattered, this impression will not be found the true one. Few Englismen know what their Colonial Empire is, what it is becoming, and with what startling rapidity it is advancing in every form of wealth. Ignorance fosters indifference, and if there is so little sense of pride in being in community with an immense Empire, this is due to the imperfect means of proportion with a great exhibition skilfully arranged best serves to correct. It will be interesting to note the advances which Victoria and New South Wales are making in all the fine arts. But we own to feeling more genuine interest in the solid products of colonial industry, in the admirable workmanship of articles of common use, and, above all, in the precious stores of the great primary necessaries of life. Wheat, fine timber, rare and useful metals, wool, and silk are, and must be, the basis of true national riches. All other forms of wealth are precarious, somewhat factitious, or only symbolical. By these substantial things nations live, and our colonies abound with most such possessions. Plants also of more others, able to support a vast native population and to supply the wants of the Old World, are the group of countries which are represented at South Kensington.

THE LATE M. GABRIEL CHARMES.

FRENCH newspapers of all shades express regret at the early death of M. Gabriel Charmes. He was on the point of returning to Mentone when the end came. M. Gabriel Charmes leaves behind him two brothers, honourably known as literary men, politicians, and Government officials. But without disparaging the light cast by the exposure of dead, it may be said that he was the most brilliant and vigorous member of the family. He was the author of works of merit on Egypt, Morocco, and the French navy. To the study of the navy, under the auspices of Admiral Aube he devoted the last years of his life. It is, perhaps, a misfortune for French literature that M. Charmes was drawn into a political career. He lost in it that calm, judicial quillity of mind, and of that pure love of literature of which charming traces are found in his works. His long stay in Egypt had made him familiar with the country, and one of his cherished hopes was that it would pass under an exclusively French rule. He had become the centre of those who were aggrieved by the presence of England in Egypt. He never would acknowledge that it was the French Opportunist policy that had left Egypt to the exclusive action of England. This attachment to Egypt, perhaps, led him to the end. By reason of the presence of the English, prevented him from pronouncing an impartial opinion on the affairs of the country worthy of his clear head and is kindly disposition. In other respects, he was chiefly influenced by his patriotism. He was in many ways highly gifted. He was a discriminating writer, and followed sound ideas from rapid observation, and who, by following the natural bent of his mind and gradually throwing off political zeal and bias, would have become purely and simply an eminent man of letters

THE M. P. FOR STOCKPORT.

MR. LOUIS JOHN JENNINGS, the Conservative member for Stockport, is the gentleman who performed the feat of overthrowing the Tammany Ring in America Shortly after the close of the Civil War in America Mr. Jennings was deputed to succeed Charles Mackay as *Times* correspondent in New York. Mr. Raymond, a celebrated American journalist, was at that period the editor of the *New York Times*. When Mr. Raymond died, Mr. Jennings was appointed to the office he had held. While pursuing the duties of his new position, he became acquainted with the doings of William M. Tweed and the rest of the Tammany thieves. Devoting himself to the exposure of the rascality then prevailing, he ultimately achieved one of the greatest success that any pressman has ever accomplished. The Tammany Ring was unearthed, the monstrous iniquities of which it was the centre were exposed, Tweed and his associates were cast into prison, and the municipality of New York was, for a time, purified.

CORRUPT ALDERMEN IN NEW YORK.

SIXTEEN member of the Board of Aldermen of that city have been arrested on charges of venality and corruption. It is alleged against them that they accepted bribes from a company that wanted to form a tramway along the principal thoroughfare of New York—Broadway. Three other members of the same board have left for part unknown. In fast, we are told that there are only two members of the board which was elected in 1884 that have any right to be considered honourable men. The impression conveyed in this statement can astonish nobody but those who are unacquainted with the disgraceful condition into which the municipal affairs of the Empire city have again descended. We have on various occasions informed our readers of the sort of persons who have attained positions on the Board of Aldermen—persons whose records are, in many cases, records of roguery from beginning to end. It is likely that we are on the ere of revelations which will establish the truth of all we have said about them. But we must not make the mistake of supposing that the delinquents, whatever the evidence against them, will be convicted; for the means of corrupting judges and juries are unfortunately quite as much at command in New York as the means of corrupting aldermen and other public functionaries.

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERY.

MR. ALAN COLE, on April 19, gave an interesting lecture at the Society of Arts, upon the "Arts of Tapestry-making and Embroidery." Embroidery, said the lecturer, is an ornamental enrichment worked with a needle and threads on to a material. It divides itself into two classes, one in which the enrichment is done on one side only of a material, the other in which it is done equally well on both sides. The general conditions under which the art has been and is practised by various nations repeat themselves, with the result that there is, in respect of stitches, apart from design, striking similarity between distinct productions from all parts of the world and during many centuries. The needle was known to early man, and its evolution through successive stages of bone, wood, bronze, and steel may be traced. Hence it is not surprising to find that skill in some forms of embroidery flourished in a perfected degree with an historic nation like the Egyptians. The work of the child in a civilised community corresponds with that of the individual adult belonging to a more primitive people. The same condition applies to pattern; and an instance of this was given in an English school child's sampler of the seventeenth century, and adult peasant work done in remote Norwegian villages. The pattern of closely crowded details in a specimen of Cretan embroidery was exhibited and compared with those in Spanish peasant embroidery and Persian embroidery. Incidentally the lecturer referred to the possible origin of the double-headed eagle which frequently appears in Oriental, Western, and Southern European works. It was used also upon Karamanian and pre-Mahomedan coins; and a double-headed bird is a frequently recurring ornamental motive in Southern India and Thibet, dating even from classic periods. Cursorily reviewing the circumstances under which works of finished skill had been produced, the favourable conditions of the organised workshop, the school, the monastic institutions, and the Oriental harems, were likened to one another. Old Latin titles of different sorts of embroidery had been used latterly as a basis of classification of stitches. There were the "opus anglicum," the "opus pulvinarium," the "opus plumarium," the "opus pectifieum," and the "opus consutum." These, however, were practically of little use in indicating technical characteristics. The lecturer showed diagrams, of some dozen stitches, and remarked that not more than four distinctive stitches were involved in embroidery generally. A series of diagrams, photographs from good specimens, illustrated classes of work, such as drawn thread and cut work, patch and appliqué work, raised and padded work, and quilting. Reference was made to the unique example of patchwork described by Mr. Villiers Stuart, and found to have been made for an Egyptian queen 950 B.C. Indian embroiderers at work with gold thread were displayed, and the technical similarity between their work and European ecclesiastical orphreys, funeral palls, and altar frontals was described. Specimens of modern work, notably a panel of cut linen made in Ireland this year for the Queen, were shown, chiefly with the view of demonstrating a survival in the use of stitches centuries old.

FURNITURE FROM A GALLOWS FREE

AN Edinburgh tradesman has prepared for the Earl of Moray, to be placed in the hall of Doune Castle, an ash suit of furniture from an old gallows tree which had weathered many storms in front of the Castle till the year 1878, when it was blown down. The suite, the general outlines of which are plain and simple, and which has been slightly stained and polished, in order to give it an aged appearance, and make it harmonize with existing woodwork in the hall of the ancient building, consists of a State chair and two smaller chairs, a large table, three stools, and seven forms such of the latter being seven feet long by 12 inches broad. On the back of the State chair the Earl's coat of arms has been richly carved, while all the chairs carry his lordship coronet, and underneath it the Scottish thistle. The top of the table, which measures 7 feet by 2 feet 9 inches, is composed of two pieces of the tree, and the only portion of the suite not being of the tree is the platform, composed of ordinary red wood, on which the State chair rests. A brass plate on one of the stools bears the following inscription:—"The furniture of the Boron's Hall is made from the old gallows tree, which grew in front of Doune Castle blown down in 1878."

THE MARDY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

THE report on the Mardy colliery explosion, drawn up by Mr. A. G. C. Liddell, has just been issued in the form of a Blue-book. It will be remembered that the gas explosion at this Mardy steam coal colliery in the Rhondda Valley occurred on the afternoon of December 23, 1885, and by it 81 lives were lost. The coroner's inquest, after a formal opening, lasted from the 12th to the 19th of January inclusive. Mr. Liddell was present during those days on behalf of the Government. The jury could not account for the explosion, nor could they say where the gas had ignited. They were convinced, they added, that the explosion did not occur from shot-firing in the hard heading. Two suggestions were appended to the verdict—that fatal means should be taken to damp and remove coal dust from mines generating explosive gases, and that boys attending elementary schools in colliery districts should be instructed in the rules in use in the neighbouring colliery.

Mr. Liddell begins his report with a minute description of the colliery and its workings. The ventilation and arrangement had already been described by Her Majesty's inspectors as amply sufficient, and with that opinion Mr. Liddell expresses his agreement; and he notices that no fatal explosion had taken place since the colliery was opened. Mr. Liddell, however, points out that the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, had not been in all cases strictly carried out, and that the constant care and watchfulness necessary in so fiery and dusty a coal had been in some cases relaxed. Mr. Liddell next proceeds to examine the question of the locality of the explosion, and he comes to the conclusion that it occured in the north-west dip, more than 170 yards from the pit-bog, where was found a large fall of the explosion. In this he does not concur with the suggestion of the management that the blast began at the bottom of the shaft. His description of the spot where the explosion seems to have taken place renders intelligible the two theories of the

SOME PHASES OF THE TRANSATLANTIC TRADE.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* having dealt with the case of the Oregon, writes:—"Another maritime subject has recently occasioned considerable local comment in Philadelphia. In this case it is not the Cunard Line, but the Allan Steamship Line which is affected, the Allan steamers plying between Montreal, Glasgow, and Philadelphia. They are cattle carriers to a large extent between Canada and Glasgow. In the winter months, when the River St. Lawrence is closed by ice, the steamers which would otherwise return to Montreal take harbour at Philadelphia. On this line numbers of men are employed to feed the cattle during the voyage from Montreal to Glasgow. These men, who are sturdy subjects of Her Majesty, are entitled, according to contract, to a return passage to Montreal, and in the summer months they always get it. But when the return steamers come to Philadelphia it is often otherwise. In December last eight cattlement, as they are called, were given return passages, as they supposed, to Montreal. When the steamer carrying them arrived at Philadelphia they were refused transportation by the local agent of the Allan Line to Montreal. The weather was at the time unusually severe, even for this climate, and they were turned adrift upon the streets, practically destitute. The Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities, the Commissioner of Immigration, the guardians of the poor of the city, the Mayor, and the English charitable societies could do nothing for them, while the British Consulate was shut up for the night. Fortunately a Son of St. George heard of their distress and provided them with shelter at the House of Industry. Shortly afterwards they were forwarded to Montreal by the British Consulate, at a heavy expense, and after protracted correspondence. It was then believed that such an occurrence would not take place again, but it did, however, and only a few days ago. The Allan steamer Norwegian landed a number of men under somewhat similar circumstances, and a conflict of authorities ensued that was rather amusing. A case was made upon one of the cattlemen named John M'Donald. The Board of Public Charities, having its powers under the American Immigration Act of August 3, 1882, refused to recognize these men, on the ground that "We have had no opportunity for John M'Donald's inspection before landing, and do not, therefore, regard him as a proper subject for our care under the Act of August 3, 1882. Section 9 provides that the master, of any steamship shall deliver to the officer of Customs a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, and that for violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000. We must, however, decline to state the point of law, whether any law of the United States has been transgressed in this instance." The Collector of customs for the United States at Philadelphia thus expresses his opinion:—"The landing or the forbidding to land of immigrants, &c., is solely under the control of the Board of Public Charities, and that the Collector has no jurisdiction in the premises until he is notified by the said Board that some person or persons of a proscribed class are not allowed to land, in which event he employs such means as are at his disposal to secure their retention on board the vesse while in port and their return to the country whence they came. Inasmuch as no notice of this character was served upon me in the case fo John M'Donald, I regret that it is not within my province to require his return to Glasgow at the hands of the vessel's agent at this port."

This official red tape and shirking of responsibility by the local officials would have been amusing, if not farcical, were it not that during the time it was going on the unfortunate John M'Donald was left to wander from pillar to post destitute, friendless, and helpless. Captain Clipperton, Her Majesty's Consul, however, came to his rescue, and at the expense of his Government provided for M'Donald and ordered the master of the Norwegian to take him back to Glasgow. At first obedience to this order was refused by the master of the ship and by the local agent of the Allan Line; but, when it was explained that disobedience to the order would subject the master to £100 fine under section 212 of the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the man was taken back to Glasgow. It certainly borders on gross injustice to send men as passengers from Glasgow, ostensibly to Montreal, and then land them destitute, friendless, and homeless in a foreign country nearly 500 miles from their destination. This is a type of cases frequently happening, which clearly violates the navigation laws of both countries, subjecting masters to heavy penalties. Shipowners, in England for their own saving of expense and trouble, as well as for their credit, should see that such practices cease.

As an agreeable offset to the above matters, permit me to refer to the heroic rescue at sea of an American crew of 13 men recently made by the British steamship Lord Gough, of the American line between Liverpool and Philadelphia. Last ... meeting of citizens was convened here, at ... presented to Mr. Roberts, the third ... the steamship, who commanded the ... a fine chronometer watch, and to the ... in manning the boat 20 dirs. each in ... Captain Hughes, the master of the steam... his rescuing crew had already been pre... the President of the United States and ...ane Society of Boston with rewards of ... their humanity and bravery. One circ...nce of this rescue of the crew of a dis... American schooner should not be forgot... The master of the schooner, who had his ...ours flying, Union down, when he saw that ...aptain Hughes was about to attempt to launch a ...-boat in a rough sea, at once hauled down his ... of distress, and motioned for the steamer to ... Captain Hughes, however, could not ...3 human beings to a watery grave, and his ...steer crew were ready and anxious to take all ...risks. Another instance on the part of the ...ster of the sinking schooner, exhibiting his in...epid coolness, was the fact that before leaving ...s vessel he conducted the Episcopal burial service, and committed to the deep the body of a shipmate who had been killed in the wreck of falling spars and rigging. After the rescue the captain explained his conduct in pulling down his flag by saying he had not the heart to see five additional lives sacrificed in an attempt which he was sure could not succeed. His men shared these noble sentiments with their chief.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR writes in the *New Castle Chronicle*:—It is unsatisfactory to find that the man of the future, advanced though he may be in many respects, seeing things as indeed they are, setting truth and loyalty (in its true sense) above all other virtues, and in all his conduct aiming at the development and increase of happiness, will be very weak in the matter of teeth, if evolutionists are right in their interpretation of the evidence. The late Professor Oscar Schmidt deals with the evidence in a painfully scientific and satisfactory (that is to say, most unsatisfactory) manner. Of course, no one doubts that man is the creature of development—at least, I suppose, the belief in the wild notion (as we now see it) that man was separately created, and had a past unlike that of all other living races on the earth, is not now held by any reasonable persons acquainted with the evidence; and persons unacquainted with the evidence "don't count," as children say. Therefore, in considering man's teeth we must consider the progress of change which has taken place until now, just as we consider the past history of a nation in trying to determine its probable future. Now, among the most striking changes which our mammalian ancestry have experienced, a reduced dentition is among the most remarkable and perhaps the least satisfactory. Of course we have not records of all the various steps in the progress of man to his present condition. Nor do we know precisely how the anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, and the rest, attained their present position. (They represent our cousins rather than our ancestry, but it clearly understood). But it is clear that our teeth have been steadily diminishing so far as we can follow our geological-zoological development. ("These be bitter words," but they are Schmidt's, not mine) We have lost on either side of our jaws, and both above and below, no fewer than two incisors, two premolars, and one molar. Baume, an eminent student of teeth—or (to be rather say, of odontology—has called attention in a recent work to cases of atavism, or reversion to remote ancestral forms, wherein "surplus" teeth appeared, which show how much better supplied our remote ancestry were than we are. Now, "if," says Professor Schmidt, "if more teeth were met with in former times, in the group which we, perfecting itself into man, we must be permitted to ask—nay, we are compelled in a purely scientific spirit to ask—whether things have come to a standstill in that part of our organisation, or whether a further reduction is to be anticipated. Man is certainly one of the so-called persistent species, but he is not unconditionally stationary. He varies as regards dentition. Imperfect as are our statistics on this point, this much is certain, that the cases of disappearance or loss of teeth must frequently concern the so-called wisdom-teeth, and then the outer incisors. We do not, of course, know how often the question has applied to the actual and complete loss of the teeth, or only to some interference with the teeth cuting the gum, occasioned by a limitation of the necessary space. However, it must be remembered that the shortening of the jaw stands in direct correlation with the reduction of the dentition."

Cope gives a prediction as to the future of the human race. "The lower races," he says, "will retain the dentition of the present day, according to which we have on each side of the mouth, and above and below, eight teeth (*i.e.*, 32 teeth in all), namely, 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars." But the intellectually higher races will be divided into two classes, the lower having one incisor less on each side of the upper jaw, or only 30 teeth, in all; the higher, or highest of all, having only 24 teeth in all; viz., on each side, and above and below, 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 2 molars.

Schmidt, however, while he agrees with Cope in thinking that the progress of development will lead to this arrangement, does not concede the connection between intellectuality and loss of teeth which Cope asserts. He does not consider that the physiological progress which he recognises in the diminuation of the number of teeth need necessarily be accompanied by the increase and perfecting of the intellectual faculties. He points to the cat and the dog in confirmation of his opinion. As he justly almost touchingly remarks, "in the cat we have a more powerful, and hence higher, development of the nature of the rapacious animal than in the dog, with its more old-fashioned form of dentition. Yet who would think of placing cats as intellectually higher than dogs?" It is the same with the prospects of the human race. Our dentitions is sure to be developed, and it will surely be by loss of teeth; but our progress intellectually and morally is not dependent on the possession or loss of our wisdom teeth.

It appears that the idea entertained by some that with the progress of development the human race is to lose its hair as well as its teeth, is not regarded by all biologists as sound. It threatens to become a national hypothesis. For while the evidence seems clear enough, so far as the British race is concerned so, it least Continental biologists assert) it is by no means clear for the French, Germans, Italians, and other Continental races. In England, then, it would appear to be a sign of progress (not necessarily intellectual progress) to be baldheaded. The case is not so elsewhere. But certainly man was once a much more hairy animal than he is now, just as he once had a much larger supply of teeth.

THE CAPE DIAMOND FIELDS.

THE extension of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley has made a visit to the famous Diamond Fields so easy that it may be undertaken without fear by even the most delicate and fastidious of travellers. A correspondent of the *Standard* describing a recent visit says:—

The Diamond Fields comprise the four famous mines, and the townships clustered round them. The mines were discovered in 1871 by diamonds being found in the surface soil, and were on three adjoining farms called Voornitzigt, Bultfontein, and Dorstfontein, the property of Boers. The farms soon changed hands, and Voornitzigt is now the property of the Colonial Government, who bought it for 100,000*l.* in 1875, while Dorstfontein and Bultfontein belong to an Exploration Company established in London.

Voornitzigt was cut out of Bultfontein, of which it once formed a part, and is 16,400 acres in extent. The surveyor or field cornet who traced its boundaries drew the line along the very edge of two of the mines, and the purchaser thus became the unconscious owner of many millions of money. If he had any idea of the value of what he had bought for a hundred pounds or so, he would probably have given his property a more euphonious name. Voornitzigt, then, contains the mines called Kimberley and De Beers, the latter being the name of the Boer who owned the farm, and these mines, which are about a mile apart, are connected by the town of Kimberley. Bultfontein farm, which after the excision of Voornitzigt, still measures 14,460 acres, possesses the diamond mine and township of its own name, and also the township of Beaconsfield, and half the town of Kimberley, the boundary running just along the Kimberley and De Beers' mines, as has been already said. The farm Dorstfontein, 6,580 acres in extent, has on it the diamond mine and township of Dutoitspan, so called from a large pan or sheet of water, which in its turn no doubt derived its name from a former owner of the property, descended from the French Huguenot family of Du Toit. The mines of Dutoitspan and Bultfontein, which are only half a mile apart, are each about two miles from the Kimberley mines, and between them lies the township of Beaconsfield and the suburban district of Belgravia where most of the professional men and merchants have their sung villas.

Kimberley is 4,050 feet above the sea level, and is remarkable for the dryness and purity of its atmosphere. The air is said to be too dry for anything but lungs. There are certainly many recorded cases of recovery from pulmonary complaints deemed hopeless in England. But the interests of the place is, of course, in its unique and marvellous industry of diamond mining. The mines are open pits of from three to five hundred feet in depth, but in those called Kimberley and De Beers there is underground working at greater depths. The mines when first found were divided by the diggers into claims of 30 feet square and though the primitive digger has disappeared and been replaced by the Joint Stock Company or firm—of which there are some 70 at work in the four mines—the old measurement has been adhered to. In the mines of Kimberley and De Beers the pressure put on the Government has resulted in the claim-holders getting absolute title for each claim, subject to a quit-rent of 6*l.* a year. In those of Dutoitspan and Bultfontein the London and South African Exploration Company let the claims on renewable leases for five years at 18*l.* per claim per annum, but in their case an acre of "depositing ground," of which I shall speak presently, is allotted to each claim free of charge while at the Government mines the claim-holders have to pay five shillings a year for it. The result, however, is that the Company have so managed their affairs that they get from their mines, which are the poorest, just double the rents which the Government get from theirs, which are the richest.

The mines are what geologists call pipes, contracting as greater depths are reached, so that the ... of diamond-producing soil at the present depth, partly from the cause said partly from the crumbling away of the shaly walls. Thus the Kimberley mine has at the surface level an area of eight or nine times the extent of the claims, but perhaps it would be best to give the extent of each mine in a tabular form. They are as follows:—

1.	Kimberley Mine,	7¼ acres,	345 claims.
2.	De Beers "	13 "	592 "
3.	Dutoitspan "	29 "	1,409 "
4.	Bultfontein "	16½ "	707 "

So that at present there are 66 acres of ground subdivided into 3,143 claims, from which the great diamond supply of the world is being raised.

The soil in which the diamonds are found in these mines is called in miner's phrase "blue," from its colour, and I have never heard that geologists or mineralogists have attempted to give it a scientific name. This blue appears to be a tough dry mud of volcanic origin, sometimes hardened into absolute rock. It is blasted by dynamite and drawn to the surface by aerial tramways, and then carried to the depositing floors; for so tenacious is the "blue" that it requires to be weathered for from three to twelve months before it will give up its treasure, and finally washed and sorted.

Let us accompany it through the whole process. The courtesy of the manager of a mining company places everything at the disposal of the visitor, and after inspecting the engine-house, and the powerful Robey hauling engines, you take your seat in an iron truck, which travels on small wheels along the aerial tramway. An electric bell sounds in the engine-house, and you begin to descend, not without an uneasy glance into the abyss beneath, and some envy of the nerve of your guide, a smart young Englishman, who sits on the frame of the truck, with his legs dangling in space, and avails himself of the momentary rest to fill and light his pipe. The heavy steel ropes on which your carriage travels are firmly anchored in the floor of the mine, and you arrive in safety at the bottom. No sooner have you quitted your conveyance than another truck, filled with blue, runs up on rails and is tipped into it, when it again ascends; and so the work goes on. To a stranger the scene is weird and uncanny. The noise of the pumping engines, the resounding blows of the heavy hammers on the steel drills, the jarring noise of the iron trucks and their tipping, and the wild appearance and unearthly shouts of the perspiring Kaffirs, all combine to make one cast a longing glance upwards, and hail with inward joy the sound of the bell above, which proclaims that the day's work is done. A few minutes more and the cannonade begins.

The mines are, for the purposes of safety, under the control of Government Inspectors, whose powers, however, are far too limited, and some measures will have to be taken for the better protection of the workmen. For the management of their affairs *inter se* each mine has a mining Board composed of claims-holders who assess the value of the claims periodically and levy rates, which are expended in pumping out the water, removing dangerous reefs, sanitary arrangements, the searching system, and other public matters. The searching system requires a word of explanation. The natives going to work pass through searching houses on the bank, where in warm weather they leave their clothes. On leaving work they again pass through the searching houses, and are searched, after which they resume their garments. The white *employés* are not searched. An attempt to do it in 1884 led to serious riots and some bloodshed, and, though the workmen were beaten, the Mining Companies have not since then attempted to enforce the searching rules against them. I have mentioned that rates are levied for public purposes. The assessed value of the mines in 1885 was—

Kimberley	...	£2,805,635
De Beers	...	934,737
Dutoitspan	...	1,283,591
Bultfontein	...	682,266

When the blue ground is raised from the mine it is taken in iron trucks running on tramways to the depositing floors, where it is laid out to weather in rows, which from a distance look like long ploughed furrows. These depositing floors, being an acre to a claim, cover an immense extent of ground; and the four mines, with the banking sites, approaches, tramways, "reef tips," and depositing sites, probably occupy nearly seven thousand acres of land. The quantity of blue lying weathering on these floors averages something like a million truck loads of sixteen cubic feet each, and, taking its average value at one pound per load, there is a million of money lying out in the open, for the depositing sites are not enclosed, and, indeed, the right of way through them is still stoutly contested.

At last the floor manager reports that a certain section of the floor is ready, just as a farm bailiff in England would report that a field of oats is ripe, and then commences an amusing series of quasi-agricultural operations. Long lines of Kaffirs bray and smash the lumps with heavy picks. Water, brought in pipes from the Vaal River, sixteen miles off, is copiously applied by means of long lines of hoses attached to hydrants, and then come barrows and clod-crushers, and rollers and scarifiers, and then more water and more rolling, till the blue is pronounced to be fit for washing. then it is once more loaded into trucks on movable tramways communicating with the permanent. Tines, and as trains of loaded trucks are formed they are taken by locomotive engines or horses to the washing place, where the next series of operations is conducted.

The soil is first raised by elevators to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and then descends through revolving riddles and sieves, which free it from stones and lumps, into the washing-machines, which are round, flat iron pans, having arms furnished with spikes revolving in them. Dirty water—it must be dirty—is supplied with the soil, and the churning process of the arms causes the lighter portion of the mass to be continually floating off in the form of "tailings," or liquid mud. The tailings are carried away by elevators, the stones thrown out by the riddles are carted off, and the lumps are reserved for further treatment. When stones, lumps, and mud have been eliminated about ninety-nine per cent. of the blue is gone, and the remaining one per cent. at the bottom of the washing-machines is composed of diamonds, garnets, quartz, crystals, calc-spar, iron pyrites, peridot, ilmanite, mica, and small pieces of basalt. Even this small residuum is again reduced by two-thirds in the "pulsator," a machine consisting of a number of sieves one above another, working in clean water with vertical action, instead of horizontal as in the washing machines. Here all substances whose specific gravity does not approach that of the diamonds are thrown off, and at last the precious stuff is brought in sieves and laid out on the sorting tables. The sorting is conducted according to the fancy of the manager. Some companies will only employ Europeans of good character, others employ boys, and one employs convicts. These called for a visit. They were all Kaffirs, and were certainly sleeker, cleaner, and better dressed than their free brothers. They wore clean white canvas frocks, and each had round his neck a leather thong, on which were strung brass disks representing the different amounts of money stamped upon them. These are rewards given in proportion to the weight of diamonds found by each, and the system was said to work well, for if any man fell far behind his companions it was soon clear that he was stealing, or that his eyesight was defective, and he was at once sent to other work. The system certainly is a good one for the convicts, for they thus accumulate a little store, which is paid to them when their time is up. One had left in the previous week with nearly thirty pounds.

The diamonds are thus found—(a) in the claims when the blue is broken out, (b) on the depositing floors during the operations just described, and (c) in the sorting after the soil has been washed. The officers in charge of these departments bring their finds daily to the manager, who weighs them and enters them in his register, and then seals them up and takes them to the Company's valuator in the diamond market, who sorts and classifies them, and then hands them to brokers to sell.

The Kimberley diamond market presents a curious and unique sight, with the busy brokers running about with their parcels, and the buyers sitting quietly at the open windows of their little offices sorting piles of glittering gems. The magnitude of the trade may be gathered from the following figures, showing the value of the diamonds exported from Kimberley during the last three years:—

1883	... ...	£2,742,521
1884	... ...	2,807,288
1885	... ...	2,492,755

SINGULAR LIBEL CASE.

AT Melbourne Mr. Justice Holroyd has given his reserved decision as to damages in the case of Browne *v.* M'Kinley and Carrington. The plaintiff, Mr. E. V. Browne, late a clerk in the General Post Office, sued the defendants. Messrs. Alexr. M'Kinley and Thos. Carrington, propietors of *Melbourne Punch*, for libel. The libel was as follows:—An extract was given from a Melbourne newspaper stating that Mr. Laurens, M. L.A., asked the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Assembly if it was true that Mr. Browne had, for some time, done nothing in the post office but sit on a stool and draw his salary; and that Mr. Berry replied that that was so, and that the Public Service Board were considering whether Mr. Browne should not be removed from the service on account of unfitness for duty. To this extract the defendants added a note suggesting that Mr. Browne should not be "sacked"—every man had his use—but that he should stand outside the post office and hold out his tongue for people to wet stamps on. There was then a caricature rpresenting the plaintiff acting in that capacity. The action was originally brought in the County Court, before Judge Casey and a jury, when a verdict was given for the defendants. The Supreme Court, however, ordered a new trial before a judge of that court without a jury, on the ground that Judge Casey misdirected the jury in the County Court. The action was recently re-heard by Mr. Justice Holroyd, who gave judgment for the plaintiff, but reserved the question of damages. His honor, in giving judgment as to damages, said: I have considered what damages should be awarded in this case. In my opinion, as the law now stands in Victoria, if a man chooses to assume that anything said in Parliament is true, and on that assumption defames his neighbour, not by a report of what was said, for that is privileged, but by comments of his own upon it, he does so at his own risk. But I have not decided this case upon that doctrine. It was contended for the defendants that to believe the deliberate statement of a Minister of the Crown made in Parliament in answer to a question put to him is very excusable, though the belief be erroneous. There would be force in that argument if it were applicable. Evidence that a defendant had reasonable belief in a libel which he has repeated has frequently been admitted in mitigation of damages. But here the libel is in the comment, and the comment is not only libellous but unfair, assuming every word utterd by the Minister as reported in the extract from the paper on which the defendants commented to be true to the letter. The Minister's statement was that the plaintiff having been deprived of one place in the post office owing to a re-arrangement of work, and another having been provided for him, he had been removed from the second "at his own request on the ground of incapacity." Possibly, as has now been proved, the plaintiff deserved no blame for this self-imputed incapacity, which was really failing eye-sight. The author of the libel not only failed to inquire whether the plaintiff deserved blame at all, but held him up to derision as a creature unfitted for any employment whatever. The comment is not merely a piece of course pleasantry. It is a contemptuous and insulting caricature, aggravated by a sarcastic explanation, and can bear no meaning but that the plaintiff is a degraded dolt. That man must have fallen very low of whom it is not an outrage to publish that he is fit only to dangle out his tongue for other people to wet stamps on. But said the defendant's counsel, the libel was conceived in the public interest. Its object was to get rid of an incompetent public servant, or one whom the author supposed to be incompetent. Now, in the extract commented upon, it is stated that the Public Service Board was then deliberating whether Mr. Browne ought not to be removed from the service on the ground of unfitness for duty. If the libel was intended to influence the deliberations of the board, or to prejudice the public against Mr. Browne while his case was *sub judice*, that would aggravate the wrong done to him. Mr. Brown claims £250 damages. I think £200 not excessive, and I direct that judgment be entered for the plaintiff for that amount with costs.

JOHN BULL AND JACQUES BONHOMME.

MAX O'RELL, having succeeded as a writer, has taken to lecturing. He recently appeared in his new character at Belfast, when he devoted his remarks to instituting a contrast between John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme. Before he attempted to portray the French peasant proprietor he should first point out a striking difference between John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme. If an Englishman knew some French he would not venture to make a fool of himself by attempting to speak it, whereas a Frenchman, as soon as he can master three words of English, will undertake to address large audiences. (Laughter.) As a Frenchman who had resided for a number of years in England, it was not unnatural that he should contrast the land of his birth with the land of his adoption. To say that England and France respect and love each other—ought this not to be the desire of every man who dwells north or south of the Channel? (Hear, hear.) The two nations are passionately fond of liberty in every shape, and it was to be hoped that hand in hand they would ever be found, encouraging each other in the path of progress. It was with a good deal of amusement that he had read lately in a Scotch paper the following remarks on a Frenchman who had appeared in public the day before the remarks were made, and whom he would not name:—"I had been somewhat curious as to what manner of man this Englishman was, and I now take pleasure in informing those of my readers who did not have an opportunity of judging for themselves that he is, to use an expressive vulgarism, a jolly-looking fellow. In appearance he is a Frenchman. (A laugh.) He is a man of dignified aspect and in manner has evidently improved by his long residence in England—(laughter)—for there is in him an almost entire absence of that frantic sort of gesticulation which is usually attributed to our neighbour Jacques Bonhomme." The Frenchman never hides his defects. Perhaps if he did he would cut as good a figure in the English drawing-room. (A laugh.) Frenchmen leave themselves frankly open to criticism, and a foreigner ought to be able to read them as he would an open book. When a Frenchman comes to London on business—for nobody would think of coming to London on pleasure—(a laugh) he profits by his business to go and see the Crystal Palace and Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, and when he returns home, he exclaims that he has looked at England but that he has not seen it. To look is an action of the body; to see is an action of the mind. When John Bull arrived at an hotel on the Continent and found no soap on the washstand, did he conclude that the French carried soap when they travelled? Oh, no. (Laughter.) He concluded that they did not wash—(laughter)—and would, no doubt, be greatly surprised to hear that Frenchmen would have almost as much repugnance to using the hotel soap as a toothpick common to the community. (Laughter.) To the foreigner France was Paris, which supplied him with pleasure for a fortnight, and which he despised when he was sated—hard working France, the France of which he caught a glimpse of from the railway he new nothing about. When he got home he said, "I have been in France. We have seen great sights. I'll tell you all about it in private—(loud laughter)—when we meet. All I can say is, thank God I was born an Englishman." (Laughter.) Jacques Bonhomme was a small landowner, fond of his country and his "three acres and a cow." (Loud laughter.) Yes, but he had got them. (Applause.) His great aim was to be independent of the world, and to this end he took great care of his pence, and had no need of any French John Bright to tell him that if he did so the pounds would take care of themselves. It was a sentiment inborn in him. He kept early hours and saved his candles; he lived a healthy life and saved doctors' bills. When he laid down to die it was on his own bed, and the parish had not to pay for his funeral. In politics he took very little interest if any. All Governments were acceptable to him, except, perhaps the one that happened to be in power when he got bad weather for the harvest. (Laughter.) He had been placed by nature on a fertile soil, and if they were to talk to him about emigration he would stare at them, and ask to be informed what crime it was he had committed that he should deserve transportation. Had Jacques lived in the days of Solomon, the Hebrew king would have been taken as describing his method of conducting a bargain when he said, "It is nought, it is nought, saith the buyer, but when he has gone his way then he boasteth." (Laughter.) Jacques Bonhomme's wife was the fortune of France. (Applause.) Hard-working, thrifty, sober, they would always see her busy, either working in the fields, selling her wares in the market place of the nearest town, or engaged about her little household. She was the personification of industry, and not an hour of her life had been spent in indolence. Her daughter did not wear fringes on her forehead, flounces on her skirt, or secondhand feathers or roses on her hat. (Laughter.) But, though she dressed in a plain serge gown and snowy white cap, her rosy cheeks told you that she was healthy, and a pair of eyes that peeped at you like two field daisies told you that she was pure. (Applause.) After alluding to the patriotism and kindness of the wife of Jacques Bonhomme in receiving the weary and footsore soldiers during the Franco-Prussian war, in which it was pretty evident the lecturer was speaking from his own personal experience, he went on to say that the memory of their devotion in that year, which would have seen the death of France if a nation twenty-three centuries old could die, was for ever engraved, on the hearts of those who had witnessed it. (Applause.) John Bull was a large landowner, and was daily adding to his estate, which consisted of the British Islands—to which he had given the name of the United Kingdom—(laughter)—the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. When to these he added Constantinople he would be satisfied with his slice of Europe. In Egypt he was not yet quite comfortable; but he had cast his covetous eye on the Suez Canal, made by the Grand Old Man of France, who a few days ago, at the age of 89, had started to see how things were going on at Panama. At Aden John could calmly contemplate India; in Africa and the southern seas his possessions were vast. These were his assets. He kept them with an army comparatively inferior in numbers to those of other Powers, yet he (the lecturer) was not aware that any of his possessions at present were in the least danger. But what should it profit a man if he gained the whole world and lost his own soul? (Laughter.) So John thought, and so he had knocked down to himself the Kingdom of Heaven as being as incontestably a British possession as any of those others. (Laughter.) The French fought for glory, the Germans for a living, the Russians to divert attention from home affairs; but John Bull was a reasonable, moral, and reflecting character; he fought to promote trade and for the good of mankind in general. If he conquered a nation it was to improve its condition in this world and to secure its welfare in the next. (Renewed laughter.) His tenacity of purpose was the same as that of the schoolboy in football, who subjected himself to so many risks and to such great abuse, and who would die with a peaceful smile on his face if he only heard that his side had won the game. J. Bull was a curious mixture of lion, mule and octopus—(laughter)—truly a strange being a capable of combining in a thousand different personalities—a fiery patriot, yet calmly able to bear great humiliation while waiting the propitious moment to have his innings. And he was modest, as the following note which he (Mr. O'Rell) had received would prove:—"I am a great admirer of your books, and I would feel it a great honor if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of one of your books with your autograph." (Loud laughter.) Then John Bull was the busiest of mortals—he had not time to lift his hat except on great occasions, as when he heard "God Save the Queen," and when he might be said at once to salute his Queen, country and flag. It might be said, in fact, that he was saluting himself. (Laughter.) In his temple he cries out that he is a miserable sinner; outside an utter Pharisee, a worshipper of Mammon and Jehovah, the most concerned with the next world, yet the most wrapt up in this; in the singular a man whose word could be relied on as a trusty sword, in the plural a practised diplomatist. An opportunist *par excellence*, he accepted little as better than nothing. Ask for concession or reform, and he replies that things were well enough as they are; but shake your fist at him, and show him you mean to have that concession or reform, and he will say, "Oh, that is all right; I beg your pardon; I did not know you were in earnest." (Cheers.) As to boasting, he could not listen to a Frenchman boasting, without feeling just as Thackeray did, that the poor fellow had a lurking doubt in his own mind that he was not the wonder he professed to be. But John was quite provoking; he was quite sure. (Laughter.) It was in his eyes such an evident, inconteatable fact that he need not trouble himself to assert his superiority. He had no doubt that the whole world was made for him. The Italians were to grind his orgaus, the French were to dig his Suez Canal, the Greeks to grow the principal ingredients of his plum pudding, the Germans to sweep his offices and to do his errands in the city for £20 a year. (Laughter.) The English man tried to appear better than he was, and if he had a defect or two, preferred to leave others to find it out. But it was not so with the Frenchman, who boasted about his defects, and was braggart of his vices. This state of mind was illustrated by the fact that a number of students, in the profession to which M. About made one of his heroes belong wrote to the author:—"Dear Sir,—Please speak about what you know something of. We are no more virtuous than you." (Laughter.) It was a good advice that was given. When a Frenchman speaks ill of himself do not believe him—he is boasting. (Laughter.) He concluded that much of the success of Englishmen to British philosophy, which taught them to like what they had when they could not get what they liked—(laughter)—and which had prompted the newspapers to announce lately that "the defeated candidates had won a great moral victory." (Laughter.) In France they neither know how to profit by a victory nor to put up with defeat—success turned their heads, and reverses demoralised them. Criticism exasperated instead of benefiting, and Republican and Bonapartist would look daggers at each other when they met, while a Conservative and Liberal would shake hands in the street, go off and dine together, and then go down to the House and take their places upon opposing benches. In the French Assembly, one heard a deputy say "The honorable member is a liar"—(laughter)—but in the House of Commons it was, "The honorable member for so-and-so has just made a statement which, I am afraid, is not altogether in accordance with strict truth." (Laughter.) These euphemisms were the soul of the British language, the outcome of the cool British temperament. The Frenchman had not time to think of so much before he spoke. (Laughter.) Jealousy was perhaps the commonest failure of the French. It was a malady that even the greatest minds had been tainted with, as witness the hostility between Bossuet and Fenelon, and the hatred of Voltaire towards Rousseau. The Englishman laid it down as a rule that a man owed his success more to his character, than his talent, and it was comfortable for a man to believe, when he failed, that he was misunderstood—to tell a man that he had less shrewdness and *savoir faire* was, as a rule, to pay him a compliment. He had not heard Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone taunted with having changed sides during their political career. He pointed out the fact that while in France the political parties were divided according to the form of Government which they preferred, in England Liberals and Conservatives were agreed in desiring a democracy in which the material, moral and intellectual progress of the people should be the chief aim, the monarch acting as ballast to keep the machine steady. In concluding his address, the lecturer ventured to prophesy, as he was not in his own country—(laughter)—that the union between France and England, which was growing closer and closer, would become so prominent that only in the arts of peace would they ever again become rivals—rivals mutually encouraging each other in the path of progress and liberty, even though an English Parliament may persist in keeping them at a distance of a *mal de mer* from each other. (Loud applause.)

The lecture concluded.

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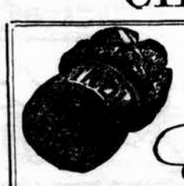

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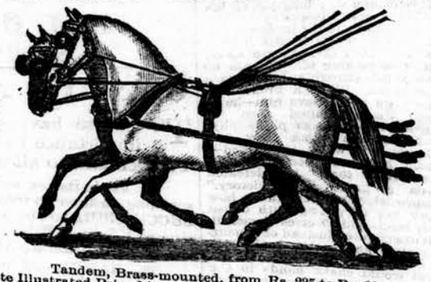

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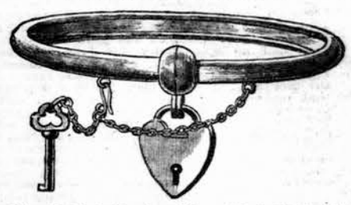

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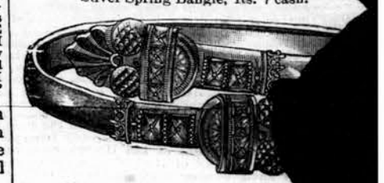

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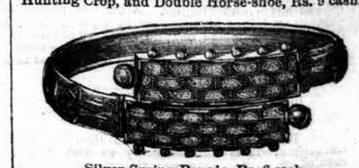

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